

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

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7 July 1978

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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GENERAL

HUA KUO-FENG TO VISIT IRAN ON WAY TO EAST EUROPE

OW061354Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1349 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Jul (AFP)--Chinese Chairman Hua Kuo-feng plans to visit Iran in August on his way to Romania and Yugoslavia, the KYODO news reported today in a dispatch from Peking. KYODO, quoting diplomatic sources in the Chinese capital, said Mr Hua's inclusion of Iran in his coming overseas tour indicated China's desire to deepen friendship with Iran to counter Soviet advances toward the Middle East and the Indian Ocean. It gave no other details of the Chinese leader's trip to Iran.

China and Iran established diplomatic relations in August 1971.

UNITED STATES

U.S. SCIENCE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PEKING

OW061626Y Peking NCNA in English 1619 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking 6 Jul (HSINHUA)--A 14 member science and technology delegation from the United States led by Frank Press, science and technology advisor to the President and director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, arrived in Peking by plane this afternoon. The delegation is made up of scientists and senior officials at the National Science Foundation, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, institutions in the U.S. administration covering energy research, agricultural, health, geological survey and commerce, and the State Department.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Chiang Nan-hsiang, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission; Chou Pei-yuan, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and acting chairman of the Scientific and Technical Association of the People's Republic of China; and noted Chinese scientists and leading members of departments concerned Jen Hsin-min, Huang Chia-ssu, Ku Kung-hsu, Lo Yu-ju and Chu Chi-chen. On hand were Leonard Woodcock, chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China, Mrs. Woodcock and officials of the liaison office.

PERFORMING ARTS TROUPE'S NEW YORK PERFORMANCE LAUDED

OW061710Y Peking NCNA in English 1652 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] New York 5 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Performing Arts Company gave its premiere to the warm welcome of 4,000 spectators in the Metropolitan Opera House at Lincoln Center here this evening. The company performed a rich repertoire of both classical and modern items. Traditional items such as the Peking Opera "San Cha Kou," outlawed by the "gang of four" over the years, invoked a special appeal by the Chinese artists' facial expressions, shadow fighting and colourful costumes to the American spectators who broke into laughters and exclamations in amazement repeatedly. Seymour Topping of New York TIMES and an American friend who had visited China many times, said in the intermission: "We are particularly pleased to see that the hundred flowers blossom again in China."

A long ovation swept the hall when the Chinese dancers in national costumes whirled onto the stage with unique choreography marking the striking setting. The theater-goers were also very much interested in the Chinese light music and varied instrumental display. One New Yorker told HSINHUA: "these items appear exotic and incredible. But we can understand the message. This is what we should get to know about new China and learn from each other. This is a part of a long bridge to better relations between our two peoples."

Marther Graham, a well-known American artist with 50 years' stage experience, said that she had never been to China but "this time I saw the real land, real sky and real culture of China. The creations are for the people, so the people could appreciate them. The arts performance is one of the best ways to bring people closer."

Those present at the first show included Arthur H. Rosen, president of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations; Anthony A. Bliss, executive director of the Metropolitan Association; Charles W. Bay III, deputy director of the International Communication Agency; Mrs. Carol Bellamy, president of the New York City Council; Senator Manfred Orenstein, Robert Mayer, executive director of the New York State Council of the Arts; and Esther Gollobin, vice-chairman of the National U.S.-China People's Friendship Association. Also present were prominent Overseas Chinese and Chinese Americans Li Cheng-tao, Wu Chien-shiung, Yuan Chia-liu, Miao Yun-tai, Mei Tze-chiang and Hsieh Chiao-yuan, and Taiwan patriots Pan Chia-niu and Huang Yu-yen.

Company leader Chao Chi-yang, deputy leaders Kang Tai-sha, Chang Tung-chuan and Chou Hsiao-yen, representative Chen Chu and other officials of the Chinese Permanent Mission to the United Nations were also present on the occasion.

Flower baskets were presented at the close of the performance. The National Committee on U.S.-China relations and the Metropolitan Association gave a dinner for the Chinese artists. Both hosts and guests expressed their good wishes for better relations and closer friendship between the peoples of the two countries through increased exchanges and contacts in various fields. Chao Chi-yang said in his speech that the company is a comprehensive one and it has a variety of programmes under the guidance of Chairman Mao's principles of making the past serve the present and weeding through the old and bringing forth the new. The company has come to the U.S.A. to increase contact with the American people and artists so as to promote the friendship between the two peoples.

The Chinese company went sightseeing in New York yesterday and a grand banquet was given in its honour by East Coast Overseas Chinese.

BRIEFS

U.S. MICROBIOLOGIST--Peking, 5 Jul--Chin Li-sheng deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, yesterday evening met and feted Professor Bernard F. Erlanger of the Department of Microbiology of Columbia University of the United States of America, and his wife. They had a friendly talk. The American professor arrived in Peking on July 3 after visiting Shanghai, Canton and Soochow. He came to China for academic exchanges at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0830 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW]

SENATE RESEARCHER IN HEILUNGKIANG--(Pai Pang-jui), researcher of the U.S. Senate Budget Committee [as heard] and his wife, who had been invited to visit China, concluded their visit to Heilungkiang and left Harbin by train on 28 May. They were accompanied by Comrade (Shen Chi-huan) of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. On the evening of 27 May, (Chang Chan-te), deputy director of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee Foreign Affairs Office, gave a banquet in honor of (Pai Pang-jui) and his wife. While in Heilungkiang, they visited Taching oilfield, the Harbin art handicrafts factory, the Harbin electric machinery plant and the Harbin towel plant and toured Harbin City and Sunghua River. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 78 OW]

ARCHITECT A.A. YEE LEAVES--Peking, 3 Jul--Noted American architect Alfred A. Yee and his wife left here on July 1 to visit other parts of China and will shortly leave the country. They arrived in Peking on June 21 for a friendly visit and academic exchanges at the invitation of the Architectural Society of China. While in Peking, the architect made academic reports, held academic discussions with his Chinese colleagues and visited construction sites and factories. Ho Kuang-chien and Chiao Hsing-pei, acting president and vice-president of the Architectural Society of China, gave a dinner in honor of the American guests. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1457 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW]

BAR ASSOCIATION GROUP--Peking, 4 Jul--Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, this evening gave a banquet in honor of a delegation of the American Bar Association led by William Spann. The delegation arrived in Peking yesterday for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. The American Bar Association is the largest organization of the legal profession. This is the first delegation sent to China by the association. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0104 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW]

PROFESSOR FETED--Peking, 4 Jul--Chou Pei-yuan, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, this evening gave a dinner in honor of American Professor Chang-lin Tien, head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering of University of California at Berkeley, United States, his wife Di-hwa Tien and their children. They had a cordial conversation. Present were leading members of departments concerned and scientists, including Chang Wei and Wu Chung-hua. Professor Tien and his family arrived in China on June 18 to visit their relatives, pay a visit to the country and make academic exchanges. Yueh Tai-heng, deputy director of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau, gave a dinner in honor of Professor Tien and his family after their arrival in Peking on June 27. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1822 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW]

UNIVERSITY GROUP TO CANTON--Peking, 4 Jul--A visiting group of the University of Pittsburgh led by Wesley W. Posvar left here for Canton by air this morning. The 12-member group arrived here on June 29. Chou Pei-yuan, acting chairman of the Scientific and Technological Association of the People's Republic of China, met and feted the American guests in Peking. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1221 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW]

U.S. TEACHERS GROUP--Peking, 3 Jul--Li Chi, vice-minister of education, gave a banquet for a local education leaders delegation from the United States here this evening. The delegation is led by Lawrence Cremin, president of Teachers College at Columbia University; Patricia Graham, director of the National Institute of Education; and John Ellis, executive deputy director of the U.S. Office of Education. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Among those present was J. Stapleton Roy, deputy chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China. The American delegation, organized by the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, Inc. arrived here this morning for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of Chinese education circles. Earlier, the delegation toured Canton, Kueilin, Chengtu, Wuhan and Shanghai. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1732 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW]

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NORTH ASIA

NCNA NOTES 390TH MAC MEETING AT PANMUNJOM

OW031722Y [Editorial Report OW/WA] Peking NCNA in English at 1701 GMT 3 July, in a report on the 2 July statement by the DPRK Ministry of Fisheries condemning the "Pak Chong-hui clique" for sinking a North Korean fishing boat and kidnaping six fishermen on 27 June, included the following brief reference to the 390th MAC meeting on 3 July: "At the 390th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held in Panmunjon today, Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side, denounced the Pak clique for its atrocity of sinking fishing boats of the northern half of Korea on the east and west seas and demanded the immediate return of the six fishermen detained on June 27."]

DPRK DELEGATION SIGNS RIVER COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW061221Y Peking NCNA in English 1439 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Korean hydrographical delegation led by Paek Ok-hyon, deputy director of the Korean Meteorological and Hydrographical Bureau, left here by train today after signing in Peking the Sino-Korean Agreement for Cooperation in Hydrological Work along the Yalu and Tumen Rivers.

Seeing them off at the railway station were Li Po-ning, Chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and power, and Wu Ching-cheng, a deputy department director under the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power. Pai Yong-chai, counsellor of the Korean Embassy here, also saw the delegation off at the railway station. During its stay in China, the delegation visited Hangchow, Changsha, Shaoshan, and Chungking.

TENG YING-CHAO RECEIVES JAPANESE AMITY DELEGATION

OW061934Y Peking NCNA in English 1825 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jul (HSINHUA)--Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People the 420-member Japan-China friendship group led by Hisao Kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association.

The meeting began with picture-taking of Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao and Japanese friends. She said: "We are particularly happy to have the opportunity to meet this large group which is very broadly based. I extend my warm welcome to you." She further pointed out that this visit by Mr Hisao Kuroda's group would surely promote the mutual understanding between the people of Japan and China and contribute to the development of the friendship between them.

Vice-chairman Teng Ying-chao then had a cordial and friendly conversation with Mr Hisao Kuroda, other leaders and representatives of the group.

Present at the occasion were Chu Tu-nan, advisor to the China-Japan Friendship Association, Sun Ping-hua, secretary general of the association, Li Chuan-chung, deputy general-manager of the China International Travel Service, and Hsing Jen-hsien, a leading member of the Office of Foreign Affairs of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

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JAPAN NORTHERN TERRITORIES RECOVERY DELEGATION VISIT

OWO61830Y Peking NCNA in English 1740 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jul (HSINHUA)--A representative of the Tokyo Society for the Promotion of the Recovery of the Northern Territories pointed out here this evening that a movement to that end was developing vigorously in Japan. Speaking at a banquet for the delegation he is leading, Tokumatsu Sakamoto went on: "This movement demands an immediate, unconditional and package return of the four northern islands."

He listed the three principles the movement followed: 1. Safeguard Japan's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; 2. safeguard the vital rights of the original inhabitants and fishermen on the four islands; and 3. do not allow the Soviet Union to practise hegemonism, firmly oppose its hegemonistic acts, and strengthen unity with the people of China and other Third World countries and all other countries in the world. He declared that the Japanese people were determined to recover the northern territories now illegally and arbitrarily occupied by the Soviet hegemonists. "This is a just cause of the Japanese people and a just cause is bound to win," he concluded.

This evening's banquet was given by Wang Yun-sheng, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, in honour of the delegation of the committee preparing the national council for the recovery of the northern territories of Japan.

Wang Yun-sheng in his toast said: "Local organizations for the promotion of the recovery of the northern territories of Japan have all along been working among the masses and carried out varied activities among them. These organizations have put forward a clear-cut demand for an immediate, total and unconditional return of these islands. They indignantlly expose and denounce the hegemonistic acts of Soviet social-imperialism. They have won ever wider support from people in various walks of life in Japan and made valuable contributions to the great, just struggle of the Japanese people to safeguard the state sovereignty and territorial integrity."

Present at the banquet were Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and leading members of other organizations Lin Li-yun, Wang Chih-fan, Sun Ping-hua and Wang Hsiao-yun. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

NCNA REPORTS REPATRIATION SHIPS MEETING SRV 'OBSTRUCTION'

OWO70820Y Peking NCNA in English 0810 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Jul (HSINHUA)--The two passenger ships sent by the Chinese Government to bring home victimized Chinese nationals from Vietnam remain held up at sea outside Vietnamese territorial waters after eighteen days of exposure to rough weather as a result of obstruction by Vietnamese authorities.

The "Minghua" and the "Changli" left Huangpu harbour, Canton in south China, on June 15 and reached the limits of Vietnamese territorial waters near Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong City on June 19.

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Then, on June 25, the "Minghua" sailed to a point off Con Lon Island approximately 150 nautical miles south of Ho Chi Minh City and cast anchor there to await further instructions. At about ten p.m. on the evening of June 28, a Vietnamese gunboat approached, suddenly turned on its gunwale lights from a distance of some 300 metres away to keep surveillance. The gunboat did not leave until the morning of June 30 when it was relieved by two Vietnamese "fishing boats," on which machine-guns were mounted. The two armed fishing boats continued to sail around the Chinese ship, keeping at a half mile distance.

Anchored at a point between Bach Long Vi Island and Long Chau Island in the Bac Bo Gulf, the "Changli" was hit by a windstorm between June 26 and 28. Although the ship rocked violently in gale force winds, the entire crew pitched in and stuck to their posts to ensure the safety of the ship and the personnel aboard. While readying themselves to receive victimized Chinese nationals, the two ships' crews have expressed indignation at the Vietnamese authorities' obstructing the negotiations and creating obstacles to China's effort to bring back Chinese nationals.

ASIAN, EUROPEAN PAPERS DECRY SRV'S JOINING CEMA

OW062019Y Peking NCNA in English 1958 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jul (HSINHUA)--Newspapers of Asian and West European countries in the past few days pointed out that Vietnam's admission to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) has brought new problems of security and stability to the Asian countries and aroused vigilance among ASEAN nations.

The Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said on July 4 that owing to Vietnam's admission to CMEA: A feeling of anxiety has begun to emerge among the ASEAN nations, that is, 'whether Vietnam will become a Cuba in Asia.' In the future, Vietnam's appeal for 'peace and independence' will most probably arouse vigilance among the ASEAN nations." The Nepalese paper HIMALI BELA said in an editorial on June 30, owing to its acceptance as a full member of CMEA, Vietnam poses "the greatest threat to peace" in the Indochina area. The editorial said: "The Soviet Union may also be relying on the Vietnamese cooperation to peddle its influence among Asian countries." An editorial of the Malaysian paper NANYANG SIANG PAO on July 1 said that as a country of the Soviet Bloc, Vietnam "will bring new problems of security and stability to Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole." New trends may emerge in Southeast Asia which indeed comprise elements of anxiety and danger, it said.

A DPA report of June 29 said that Vietnam's admission to CEMA showed that "it is a Cuba of Moscow in Asia," and has put in question its position in the non-aligned movement. Another DPA report of July 3 said that Vietnam "has now taken a position to completely identify its foreign policy and military strategy with Moscow."

In a commentary of June 30, DER TAGESSPIEGEL of West Berlin pointed out that for the Soviet Union, its intention to set up an economic bloc beyond Europe is much clearer now. The acceptance of Vietnam also indicates how deep is Hanoi's dependence on Moscow. In its July 1 editorial, LE MONDE of France considered the matter as a big event which could bring serious consequences to the balance of forces in Asia and to Indochina and the non-aligned world. The DAILY TELEGRAPH of Britain said in its July 5 editorial: "The Hanoi leadership has now opted for complete identification with the Soviet Bloc. This was proved beyond doubt by last week's election of Vietnam to full membership of COMECON."

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA MINISTER LEAVES PEKING FOR SHANGHAI

OW060816Y Peking NCNA in English 0746 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jul (HSINHUA)--Papua New Guinea Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Ebia Olewale and his party left here by plane this morning for a visit to Shanghai. Seeing them off at the airport were Huang Hua and Wang Hai-Jung, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of other departments concerned. Chinese Ambassador to Papua New Guinea Pei Chien-chang accompanied Minister Ebia Olewale to Shanghai.

While in Peking, Minister Ebia Olewale and his party paid respect to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall. They also visited the Peking Physical Culture Institute and the Palace Museum and toured the Great Wall and Ting Ling, one of the Ming Tombs.

KU MU MEETS AUSTRALIAN LABOUR PARTY OFFICIAL

OW060812Y Peking NCNA in English 0750 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with Michael Jerome Young, spokesman for employment and industrial relations in the Labour Party of Australia, and his party.

Present on the occasion were Hsieh Li, leading member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Shen Chih-wei, deputy director of the American and Oceanian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

BRIEFS

HONG KONG BANKER--Peking, 3 Jul--Pu Ming, vice-chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the Bank of China, met and had a friendly conversation here today with M.G.R. Sandberg, chairman of the board of directors of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Mrs Sandberg. Before the meeting, Chao Ping-te, deputy general manager of the Bank of China, held business talks with the guests. Mr and Mrs Sandberg arrived in Peking yesterday as guests of the Bank of China. After visiting Peking, they will tour southern parts of China. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0815 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW]

SOUTH ASIA

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM PAKISTAN

OW070512Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0313 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Jul--Pan Chi, deputy leader of the PRC Government delegation and vice minister of the Ministry of Communications, and certain members of the delegation, returned to Peking by air on the morning of 2 July after attending the ceremony marking the completion of the Karakoram Highway in Pakistan and making a friendly visit to that country. On hand at the airport to greet them were Kuo Chien, vice minister of the Ministry of Communications, and responsible persons of the departments concerned. Also present at the airport was (Fazl), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistani Embassy to China.

EUROPE

WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES INCREASE ARMAMENTS PRODUCTION

OWO62011Y Peking NCNA in English 1985 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Jul (HSINHUA)--The West European countries have taken measures to increase armaments and cooperation in arms production in face of the growing Soviet military menace. These countries in general have paid much attention to renewing their armaments. West Germany, which has the largest military spending among the West European countries, has used one-third of its annual defence budget to buy new weapons systems in order to "keep its supremacy in quality to reduce its weakness in quantity". Since the end of 1975, it has made a series of decisions for the improvement of its defence. They include:

--Equipping its ground force with 140 "Rolland" tanks with anti-aircraft missiles;

--The building of 6 new multi-escort vessels "as an answer to the Soviet threat on sea";

--The purchase of 322 multi-role "Tornado" combat aircraft for its air force and new guided missile mosquito boats for the naval mosquito boat force.

In June 1977, the Bundestag's Budget Committee also adopted a purchasing plan for military materials including 1,800 "Leopard II" main battle tanks to replace the old U.S.-made tanks used by the West German ground force at present, 212 anti-tank helicopters, 50,000 military vehicles and 18 mine sweepers and guided missile escort vessels. Defence Minister H. Apel disclosed recently that West Germany would spend 40 billion marks (about 20 billion U.S. dollars) on new weapons systems for its armed forces by the mid-1980's. The percentage of the French military budget in the country's total increased from 16.28 percent in 1975 to 18.04 in 1978, and it will reach 20 percent in 1982. French Defence Minister Yvon Bourges told the National Assembly not long ago: "There could be no national independence in the matter of defence without the free disposition of the most sophisticated armaments necessary for the equipment of our armed forces." Hence the French resolution to produce by itself the materials essential for its defence, he added. 42.1 percent of the military budget of the current fiscal year are used for new equipment, research and manufacture of weapons, higher than that of the previous fiscal year. French military personnel indicated that the arms renewal of the French ground force will be completed by 1980. The defence minister emphasized that France's nuclear fire-power will be doubled by 1982.

The West European countries have been pooling their financial and technical power for joint research and manufacture of new weapons systems to avoid waste, increase efficiency and strengthen their position in competing with U.S. arms enterprises. Britain, France and West Germany, the principal arms producers of Western Europe, have increased cooperation in this respect. Defence Ministers of the three countries met in Paris last November for consultation at the invitation of France. They mainly discussed the problems of how the NATO member states of Western Europe could maintain independence in the research and manufacture of weapons systems of the 1990's as well as cooperation, particularly in the programme of standardization in producing new jet fighters, tanks and anti-tank weapons.

According to AFP, the three countries all considered cooperation indispensable in establishing a genuinely independent military industrial group in Europe.

According to 1978 yearbook of the International Peace Research Institute, by 1977 the West European countries had succeeded in the joint research of 17 items of weapons including aircraft, missiles, armoured vehicles and war ships. West Germany took part in 8 items, France 7 and Britain 5.

The multi-role "Tornado" combat aircraft, the result of joint research by West Germany Italy and Britain, was put into production in August 1976. At present, not only the West German and Italian air forces have decided to use "Tornado" to replace the U.S.-made F-104 starfighters, Japan and Canada which are the traditional buyers of U.S. military aircraft, have entered into negotiations for the purchase of "Tornados." In January this year, the first test of rocket "Ariane" was success. Research was done jointly by France, West Germany and three other West European countries. Denmark and other E.E.C. countries discovered a big uranium mine in Greenland. In March, West Germany, Britain and the Netherlands built a uranium factory in West Germany. In early April, West Germany signed a dollars 1.3 billion contract with France for nuclear reprocessing in the next 6 years.

BUNDESTAG DEFENSE SPOKESMAN SCORES SOVIET ARMS BUILDUP

OW022017Y Peking NCNA in English 1959 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 1 Jul (HSINHUA)--Manfred Woerner, spokesman of the defence policy of the West German Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union Parliamentary Group and chairman of the Bundestag Defence Committee, today denounced the Soviet Union for stepping up arms expansion and called on the Western countries to join forces to cope with the Soviet challenge.

Speaking at the Defence Policy Congress held by the CSU in Nuernberg, Woerner said: "While advocating the 'policy of detente', the Soviet Union is intensifying arms expansion." He noted that while taking part in the talks on troop reduction in central Europe, the Soviet Union has increased its armaments in the region. Since 1970, he said, the Warsaw Pact organization has added 100,000 men to its armed forces, with the numbers of tanks and guns for each division increasing 40 percent and 50 percent respectively. Instead of being defensive, its air force on the west front is becoming offensive. The Soviet expenditures on military equipment has increased from 42,000 million dollars in 1964 to 75,000 million dollars in 1978, with research spendings rising from 9,000 million dollars to 22,000 million dollars. In the course of the SALT, the Soviet Union deployed four kinds of new ICBMs and developed SS-20 intermediate-range guided missiles and "Backfire" bombers which are very dangerous to Western Europe.

Woerner added: "Not satisfied with its superiority in conventional weapons in central Europe, the Soviet Union has kept on systematically expanding these armaments....It was used proxy wars to expand its strategic sphere of influence. It is pursuing an imperialist policy in Africa." "The continuous expansion of the Soviet fleet is an especially clear exposure of its quest for world domination," he said. Woerner stressed that in central Europe and its flanks, the West must "strengthen our conventional defence capabilities, raise our combat readiness and improve our capacity for response through speedier mobilization."

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Woerner also criticized the appeasement policy towards the Soviet Union and those who think that cooperation can now take the place of confrontation. He said: "One will learn nothing from history if he believes that he will get the good will of the Soviet Union and its readiness for detente by carefully avoiding confrontation, making incessant concessions and keeping silent to treaty violations." Woerner called on the West to cope with the Soviet challenge in all fields and exploit the technical and economic superiority the West now still enjoys.

Referring to the situation in Africa, he was of the view that the West should not be indifferent to the Soviet acts of encroaching on other countries' independence and freedom in Africa. He said: "The destiny of Europe is not only decided on our borders, at present, it is to a greater extent decided in Africa and the Middle East."

VICE PREMIER CHEN MU-HUA MEETS NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR

OWO60854Y Peking NCNA in English 0828 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chen Mu-hua, vice-premier of the State Council, met here this morning with Percy Cradock, new British ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to China. Present on the occasion were Chang I-chun, deputy director of the West European Affairs Department, and Fu Shun-ho, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

ITALIAN UNIFIED COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION MEETS KENG PIAO

OWO61825Y Peking NCNA in English 1753 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jul (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with a delegation of the Central Committee of the Unified Communist Party of Italy led by Osvaldo Pesce, general secretary of the party. After the meeting, Comrade Keng Piao gave a banquet in honour of the Italian comrades. Present on both occasions were leading members of sections concerned under the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee Chu Ta-cheng, Chiang Kuang-hua and Chu Shih-lun. The delegation arrived in Peking on June 24 for a visit to China. The Italian comrades will shortly leave Peking.

IRON-STEEL INDUSTRY DELEGATION DEPARTS FRANCE FOR NETHERLANDS

OWO11620Y Peking NCNA in English 1614 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 1 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Chinese iron and steel industry delegation led by Tang Ko, minister of metallurgical industry, ended a two-week visit to France yesterday. Yesterday, Tang Ko had separate talks with Jean-Francois Deniau, French minister of foreign trade; Olivier Stirn, secretary of state for the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jean Pierre Prouteau, secretary of state for the French Ministry of Industry. Chinese Ambassador to France Han Ko-hua held a banquet for the delegation yesterday evening. During its stay in France, the Chinese guests visited Metz, Le Creusot, Moulins, Dunkirk, Grenoble and Fos. The Chinese delegation arrived here on June 17. It will leave here for the Netherlands tomorrow.

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Meets Dutch Prime Minister

OWO41941Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Chinese minister of metallurgical industry, Tang Ko, now visiting the Netherlands and some members of the Chinese iron and steel industry delegation led by him yesterday called on Dutch Prime Minister Andreas Van Agt and had a friendly conversation with him, according to a report from the Hague.

Tang Ko and some members of his delegation yesterday also called on Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph Van der Klaauw and Economic Affairs Minister Gijsbert Van Aardenne respectively.

In the evening, Gijsbert Van Aardenne gave a banquet in honour of the Chinese delegation. High-ranking officials of the Economic Affairs Ministry and many friends from Dutch economic circle were present. Chinese Ambassador Chen Hsin-jen was also present at the banquet. The Chinese iron and steel industry delegation arrived in Amsterdam on July 2 to begin a friendly visit to the Netherlands at the invitation of the Dutch Government.

GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES SWEDEN FOR HOME

OWO40848Y Peking NCNA in English 0838 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Stockholm, 3 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government trade delegation led by Sun So-chang left here for home today. The delegation had come for the sixth session of Sino-Swedish trade consultation held on June 26 and 27. Staffan Burenstam Linder, minister of commerce, received the delegation on the second day. During its stay, the Chinese delegation toured Goteborg, Karlskoga, Kiruna and other places where they visited factories and mines.

CMEA SESSION REVEALS USSR EXERTING MORE CONTROL OVER ALLIES

OWO11629Y Peking NCNA in English 1616 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Jul (HSINHUA)--Long-term special-purpose programmes for cooperation in the fields of energy, fuel and raw materials, agriculture, food industry and machine building for a period through 1990 were approved at the 32nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) held in Bucharest from June 27 to 29. These programmes are aimed at "further expanding multilateral cooperation among the CMEA countries." These remarks were included in a communique on the session and in a statement by the heads of the delegations from the CMEA countries issued at the end of the session.

The communique urges CMEA organs to "study and draw up multilateral and bilateral agreements for cooperation on the basis of the programmes." The measures for long-term and special-purpose cooperation in the field of energy, fuel and raw materials as stipulated in the communique are: Step up the development of atomic power projects, increase the extraction and improve the use of domestic solid fuel of each country and limit the use of petroleum and natural gas as fuel. For cooperation in the field of agriculture and food industry, the communique calls for "expanding production and providing each other with certain kinds of products of agriculture and good industry on the basis of more effective utilization of favourable weather conditions of the CMEA countries."

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The statement by the heads of the delegations says that the long-term and special-purpose programmes are an "embodiment and development of the complex programme of further deepening and perfecting cooperation and development of socialist economic integration among the CMEA countries."

The proposal for working out the long-term and special-purpose programmes was put forward at the 30th CMEA session held in 1976. In recent years, in order to deepen "economic integration" and ease constant contradictions over the prices of fuel, raw materials and foodstuffs within the CMEA, the Soviet Union has taken a series of measures including "coordinating" five-year plans with other CMEA countries and drawing up long-term and special-purpose programmes for cooperation in important sectors of the national economy for a period over ten years. This shows that Soviet control over other CMEA countries has entered a new stage.

Speaking at the session on June 27, A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, said that the programmes "will influence the formation of the economic policies of the CMEA countries." He urged the CMEA countries "to determine the material and financial resources necessary for their (programmes) implementation, to establish the volume of the participation of states in the realization of corresponding projects and their interest in them." He pointed out that "it is necessary to draw up before the end of 1979 drafts of multilateral and bilateral agreements to ensure the practical realization of the special-purpose programmes."

It was reported that before the session the Soviet Union had exerted pressure on other CMEA countries to revise the CMEA statute. The planned revision would have made a majority ruling binding on all members, including dissenting votes. This attempt met with resolute opposition.

Vietnam was formally admitted to the CMEA at this session.

MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS ROMANIA FOR HOME

OW011356Y Peking NCNA in English 1230 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Jun (HSINHUA)--The military friendship delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army left here for home today upon concluding a friendly visit to Romania. The Chinese delegation is led by Liang Pi-yeh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

It was seen off at the airport by Lieutenant General Gheorghe Gomoiu, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, vice-minister for national defence and concurrently secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Romanian Armed Forces; Major General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Armed Forces; and other high-ranking Romanian officers. Also on hand were Lu Chi-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim, and Yuan Yun-lou, military attache, of the Chinese Embassy here.

General Ion Coman, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister for national defence, bade farewell to the Chinese guests at the guest house.

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During its visit, the Chinese delegation met and had conversations with leaders of the Supreme Political Council of the Romanian Armed Forces. Accompanied by Gomoiu and Ceausescu, the Chinese guests visited a number of army units and military academies and watched a demonstration given by a mountain army unit. They also visited the Romanian-Chinese friendship agricultural producers' cooperative and other industrial and agricultural establishments. They were accorded a warm welcome and cordial reception wherever they went.

Welcomed Back by Wei Kuo-ching

OW010928Y Peking NCNA in English 0750 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Jul (HSINHUA)--The military friendship delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by Liang Pi-yeh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, returned here by plane this morning after a successful visit to Romania.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Wei Kuo-ching, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and director of the PLA General Political Department; Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff; Huang Yu-kun and Yen Chia-sheng, deputy directors of the PLA General Political Department; Chang Chen, director of the PLA General Logistics Department; Lu Jen-tsan, deputy political commissar of the PLA Navy; Kao Hou-liang, political commissar of the PLA air force; and Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Also present were Ion Dorobantu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Romanian Embassy in Peking, and Colonel Ioan Dubesteanu, military attache of the embassy.

ROMANIA'S VERDET RECEIVES PRC PLANNING COMMISSION DELEGATION

OW011825Y Peking NCNA in English 1806 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Jul (HSINHUA)--Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, first deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee, today received all members of the Chinese delegation of the State Planning Commission headed by Ku Ming, vice-minister in charge of the commission. He had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese guests. Present on the occasion were Ion Stoichici, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee, and others. Lu Chi-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, was also present. The Chinese delegation arrived here on June 17.

Departure Noted

OW030800Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Jul (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the Chinese State Planning Commission headed by Ku Ming, leader, and Chen Hsien, deputy leader, concluded its friendly visit to this country and left here for home today.

After its arrival on June 15, the delegation visited some 20 industrial enterprises, state farms, agricultural producers cooperatives, pig and chicken farms, port facilities, an electronic computing centre, and mountain and seaside resorts for tourists in this capital and nine counties.

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It held forums and exchanged experience with the Romanian State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Machine-Building, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Technico-Material Supply and the Central Statistical Board and with local leading cadres. The Chinese visitors were cordially received wherever they went. The delegation was sent off at the airport by Ion Stoighici, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Ion Stoian, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Lu Chi-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, was also at the airport to see the delegation off.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DELEGATION ENDS YUGOSLAVIA VISIT

OWO40746Y Peking NCNA in English 0729 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Chinese chemical industry delegation led by Feng Po-hua, vice-minister of chemical industry, ended its visit to this country and left there for Romania yesterday evening. The delegation was received separately by Stojan Matkaliev, chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; and Rade Todovic, vice-president of the Federal Chamber of Economy; and had talks with the Yugoslav side. A protocol of the talks was signed by the two parties. The delegation visited some chemical works and designing and research institutions in five republics and two autonomous provinces of the country.

BRIEFS

BRITISH BANKING GUESTS--Peking, 15 Jun--Pu Ming, deputy chairman of the Bank of China, gave a dinner yesterday in honour of Henry Alexander Hepburne-Scott, former minister of state for Scotland and director of the Bank of Scotland, and his wife, and James Russell, international consultant to the Bank of Scotland, and his wife. The guests arrived here on June 13. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1057 GMT 15 Jun 78 OW]

SPRY AMBASSADOR WELCOMED --Peking, 6 Jul (HSINHUA)--Mirko Ostojic, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the People's Republic of China, this morning presented his credentials to Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Present on the occasion were Yu Chan, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Yu Hung-liang, director of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department, and Liu Hua, deputy director of the Protocol Department, of the Foreign Ministry. Officials of the Yugoslav Embassy were present. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0829 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW]

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

YAR FOREIGN MINISTER, OTHERS DENOUNCE FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

Foreign Minister's Comments

[Editorial report OW/WA] Peking NCNA in English on 4-6 July carried the following reports on YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Majid al-Asnaj's statements concerning foreign involvement in the Arabian Peninsula:

At 1500 GMT 4 July NCNA reported: "Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Majid al-Asnaj said that 'the assassination of President al-Ghashmi was a link in a series of plots to menace peace in Yemen and this region and was part of a foreign plan at work;' the Saudi Arabian newspaper AL-RIYADH reported on Jul 1.

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"In an interview with the paper in Jiddah, the minister said: 'The blood of a head of state will not be shed for nothing. The Yemen Arab Republic has the absolute right to take reliable measures to defend its own security, peace and stability and to resist bravely foreign aggression against the Arabian Peninsula.' 'The assassination meant not only the murder of one person, but the arrival of a plague to our region. We must dispense it with all kinds of medicines,' he continued.

"He said that Cuban pilots manned the jets in the air strike and a foreign naval force shelled the presidential palace in Aden. He pointed out that over 900 South Yemeni officers and soldiers are arriving in San'a'. They belong to the Abas Brigade, which has the most sophisticated arms. This means that the situation in Aden is abnormal because of foreign intervention."

At 1832 GMT 4 July NCNA reported: "'Abdallah 'Abd al-Majid al-Asnaj, foreign minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, said here in a statement to the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY yesterday that Yemen stands for solidarity and cooperation between Arab countries and refuses to become a cat's paw for any foreign strategy. He said that Yemen will resist foreign intervention however great the losses.

"Referring to the assassination of President al-Ghashmi, he said the aim of such actions was to help the enemy bring a basic change in the policies and principles of the Yemen Arab Republic. However, he declared that the general trend of YAR's policy remains unchanged. He praised the Arab Solidarity Committee with President Numayri as its chairman for the positive role it has played.

"Al-Asnaj arrived here yesterday to deliver a written message from Abdul Karim al-Arashi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Yemen Arab Republic, to President Numayri."

At 1552 GMT 6 July NCNA reported: "The shameless murder of President Ahmad al-Ghashmi of the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) is the start of an aggression aimed at implementing a foreign design to do harm to the Arab interests,' said YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Majid al-Asnaj in Jidda today, according to the QATAR NEWS AGENCY.

"During his visit to Saudi Arabia, the foreign minister told the Saudi newspaper AL-BILAD that his country 'will act to put an end to the Soviet and Cuban activities in the Red Sea by presenting the case before the forthcoming conference of the non-aligned countries.' He expressed thanks to the Saudi Government for its firm support to the YAR during the recent bloody political incident.

"Referring to the outcome of the investigation of the murder of President al-Ghashmi at the recent emergency meeting of the Arab League Council here, al-Asnaj said that President al-Ghashmi was treacherously murdered by an explosive plastic charge carried by the envoy of the ruling authorities in Aden, the QATAR NEWS AGENCY reported on July first.

His country, the foreign minister added, had been advised of the Aden ruling authorities' emissary 12 hours beforehand and that the emissary had arrived on board a special plane from Aden. All the documents, copies of which had been presented by his country, condemn the ruling gang in Aden for having planned and carried out the crime, he said.

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"Those rulers had tried to attribute the crime, after having denied their participation in it, to their colleague Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, whom they blasted with bombs, and then sentenced him to death with others,' he said."

Development Minister's Statements

OW041908Y Peking NCNA in English 1835 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] San'a', 4 Jul (HSINHUA)--The assassination of President al-Ghashmi meant the beginning of trouble in the area, said Minister of Development and Chairman of the Central Planning Organization of the Yemen Arab Republic Muhammad Salim al-Basindwa on July 2 upon his arrival in Abu Dhabi. He also called on Arab leaders to take actions to stop foreign interference in the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf.

If Arab brothers do not discharge their duties, the area will become a new arena of fierce contention between foreign powers to deprive the people there of their national independence and sovereignty, he said. He denied the allegation that Yemen has concentrated its troops on its southern border.

Speaking at a press conference in Abu Dhabi yesterday afternoon, al-Basindwa pointed out that the presence of foreign influence in South Yemen "will not bring welfare and stability to the people there." "The conspiracy against our country was directed not only against us alone but also against the Arab oil producing countries, which have been aware of the threat against the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf," he said. Al-Basindwa paid a visit to the United Arab Emirates on July 2 and 3.

People's Assembly Issues Statement

OW051228Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Text] San'a', 4 Jul (HSINHUA)--The People's Assembly of the Yemen Arab Republic issued a statement today calling on the people to be on the alert against all plots and to firmly defend their achievements, according to the Radio San'a'.

The statement says that at a meeting of the People's Assembly this morning, minister of the interior, Muhsin al-Yusufi, made a report on the security of the country, expressing satisfaction at the measures taken by the Presidential Council to maintain the national security and the fruits of the revolution. The People's Assembly highly praised the Yemeni Armed Forces for its admirable and reasonable position on the tragic event of the assassination of President al-Ghashmi.

It says that the People's Assembly expressed its gratitude to the Arab League for its active role and to the countries for their condemnation against the crime of the murder of President al-Ghashmi and the countries for their support to the condemnation.

The statement calls on all the parliamentary institutions and international organizations in the Arab world and the countries all over the world to denounce the brutal action which violates the elementary international laws and conventions and hopes that the parliamentary institutions in various countries urge their governments to take effective measures to put a check on the criminal actions. The statement also stresses that the people of the two Yemens can give an unforgettable lesson to the executioners and their supporters.

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YAR Paper Cited

OWO41212Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] San'a', 3 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Yemeni people are not reconciled to being dominated by others and do not betray the dignity and freedom of their own. This was expressed in editorials and articles carried recently in the newspaper ATH-THARWAH of the Yemen Arab Republic, denouncing the criminal conspirators of the assassination of Yemeni President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi. An article carried in the paper on June 30, entitled: "We Will Win So Long as the Masses Unite Themselves," questions why have the conspirators committed this crime? The answer is clear, for the Yemeni people refuse to give up their own will and freedom, and every Yemeni is not reconciled to being dominated by those who are cruel and betray their own country, dignity and freedom.

An article carried by the paper on June 29 entitled: "The Whole World Refuses and Condemns the Plot in Yemen," says that the group of conspirators who murdered President al-Ghashmi thought they could have easily achieved their inhuman objective. But they forgot a saying that "He Who Plays With Fire Gets Burned." They should bear in mind that now the people are stronger than the conspirators.

In editorials carried on July 1 and 2, the paper says that this group of conspirators who assassinated President al-Ghashmi thought they could have escaped from due punishment, but on the contrary, their conspiracies have been exposed before the world and they have become the chief criminals being hated and denounced in the world. The editorials say that the means of assassination will never curtail the aspirations and hopes of the Yemeni people.

SAUDI MINISTER YAMANI CONDEMNS ASSASSINATION OF AL-GHASHMI

OWO31525Y Peking NCNA in English 1453 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Jul (HSINHUA)--Saudi Minister of Information Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani has condemned the assassination of Yemeni President Ahmad al-Ghashmi, according to the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASSAH today. In an interview with chief editor of the paper Ahmad al-Jarallah, the Saudi minister said: "The assassination of Yemeni President Ahmad al-Ghashmi is an unjustifiable, barbarous act, a provocation against the principles guiding relations between countries." "It is a terrorist crime, a shameless crime," he added.

Yamani declared: "We do not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, but we want to safeguard the security of our country. We are concerned about the interests of the brothers who cooperate with us, and we work for closing the Arab ranks and for Arab unity."

SUDANESE PRESIDENT NUMAYRI SCORES FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN YEMEN

OWO60814Y Peking NCNA in English 0742 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Jul (HSINHUA)--The latest incidents in both the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen were caused by foreign intervention under the disguise of aid, which was in fact an implementation of the strategies of these foreign forces to find a foothold in the Arab region, said Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, according to the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY today.

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In an interview with the news agency, President Numayri said: "The two superpowers utilize detente to dominate oil producing areas by exploiting the under-developed countries." "In this respect the Soviets are ahead of the USA."

Speaking of the situation in the Horn of Africa, the President said that the conflict there was created by the intervention of foreign powers which had emerged in the Horn by means of assisting one state against the other, thus expanding their influence there.

ARAB PRESS CITED ON SOVIET-CUBAN INVOLVEMENT IN YEMEN

OW021737Y Peking NCNA in English 1655 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Jul (HSINHUA)--More than 6,000 Soviet and Cuban troops participated in the bloodshed in South Yemen, reported the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY yesterday by quoting the South Yemeni officers who have fled across the border to North Yemen. The presidential palace in Aden was destroyed by air raids, the agency said.

The Egyptian paper AL AHRAH reported on June 29 that news reaching Arab capitals from Aden said that it was Soviet pilots who manned the MIGs to attack the presidential palace. The Soviet and Cuban experts took part in the fighting, the paper added.

The Lebanese paper AL LIWA on June 28 quoted news from Aden saying that Cuban forces spearheaded the attack against the presidential palace where Rubayyi' Ali was in. 600 Cuban advisers of various military ranks have taken a complete control of military affairs in South Yemen for the past two months, it added.

The Kuwaiti paper AL ANBAA said on the same day that the presence of thousands of Soviet experts and troops as well as Cuban troops in South Yemen indicates the importance Moscow attaches to the situation there.

NCNA NOTES ANTI-SOVIET SENTIMENT AT ARAB LEAGUE MEETING

OW031957Y Peking NCNA in English 1931 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent Chin Ming-yuan]

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jul--An emergency meeting of the Council of the League of Arab States was held here today and yesterday. It heard a report presented by the Ministerial Committee of the Yemen Arab Republic authorized to investigate the shameful assassination of Yemeni President Ahmad al-Ghashmi. The council also attentively heard a report by the Yemeni foreign minister on the subsequent grave political situation on the Arabian Peninsula.

In the past two days, unusually large crowds of people gathered outside the magnificent building of the Arab League where the national flags of its member states were fluttering in the hot wind from the tropical deserts. People passing by talked about and expressed their concern over the current situation, particularly the situation of the Arabian Peninsula which is undergoing complicated changes. After spirited and conscientious discussions, participants of the emergency meeting unanimously adopted a justifiable resolution, strongly condemning the heinous crime of murdering Yemeni President al-Ghashmi. The resolution explicitly points out that the Arab League "condemns whoever perpetrated or participated in the planning and executing of that crime."

An old saying puts it well: "If you don't want to be castigated, don't do it." During the two-day meeting, no matter in the lobbies, corridors or other places of the Arab League's conference hall, delegates and journalists of the Arab countries were talking about how the Soviet Union, with ulterior motives, had intervened in the internal affairs of the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula. An Egyptian observer said what had happened on the Arabian Peninsula recently illustrated that the Russians were trying to control the oil transport route on the Red Sea and eventually to stretch their claws to the oil resources of the gulf states. An Iranian newsman pointed out that the Kremlin had pushed its activities of aggression eastward in an attempt to control Bab el-Mandeb Straits, southern outlet of the Red Sea. This is part of the Russian global strategy for world domination. An Egyptian correspondent told this correspondent that newspapers in most of the Arab capitals have in recent days carried banner-headline stories about Soviet intervention in the affairs of the Arabian Peninsula. He said meaningfully: "We have come to understand through our experience that the Soviet Union is an imperialist power following the heels of the United States and hence more aggressive in nature."

What affords much food for thoughts is the fact that no Soviet newsmen came to cover the meeting. TASS put on the air a commentary today to slander the meeting, saying: "All participants of the Arab League meeting are continuing to intensify their provocative campaign against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen."

The meeting has proved once again that the Arab peoples have really come to understand who are their enemies and who are their friends.

League Council Condemns Assassination

OW031244Y Peking NCNA in English 1233 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jul (HSINHUA)--An emergency meeting was held by the Council of the League of Arab States on July 1 and 2 at which the assassination of President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi of the Yemen Arab Republic and the current serious situation in the Arabian Peninsula were discussed. A resolution was adopted condemning the heinous murder of the president.

The resolution, read out at the closing session this afternoon, by Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab League, Sayid Nufal, said that the Arab League Council "expressed condolences on the death of the president. It denounced the assassination as a criminal act, violating the divine laws, Arab morals and conventions as well as international charters and practices."

The resolution said that the criminal act committed by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen violates the spirit of Article Six of the Charter of the Arab League and also Article Eight of the same charter. The resolution said that the Arab League Council decided to "condemn whoever perpetrated or participated in the planning and executing of that crime."

The council also decided "to freeze political and diplomatic relations between member states on one hand and the PDRY on the other" and "to suspend economic and cultural relations and technical aid extended by Arab states to the PDRY."

The resolution further said: "The Arab League Council is to reconsider these measures when the Government of the PDRY respects the stipulations of the Arab League charters."

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Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic, 'Abdallah al-Asnaj, made a brief statement expressing his gratitude to the Arab League and all the delegates present at the emergency meeting.

Sources said that at a session in Camera last night, foreign ministers of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Bahrain and Oman sharply denounced in their speeches the heinous murder of President al-Ghashmi. They pledged that their governments would stand firm in face of the danger threatening the Arabian Peninsula. Absent from the emergency meeting were South Yemen, Iraq, Algeria, Syria and Libya, according to a MENA report.

VICE CHAIRMAN CHI PENG-FEI MET IN DAMASCUS

OW061652Y Peking NCNA in English 1606 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Damascus, 5 Jul (HSINHUA)--President of the Syrian People's Council Mahmud Hadid gave a banquet this evening in honour of the visiting Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Chi Peng-fei and his wife Hsu Han-ping. Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying and others who accompanied Chi Peng-fei in his visit was present. Chinese Ambassador to Syria Tsao Ko-chiang and his wife were also on hand. Present on the Syrian side were Deputy President of the People's Council Muhammad Adel Jamus and his wife, Minister for Health Madani al-Khiami and others. President Hadid and Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, President Hadid extended welcome to the visit of Chi Peng-fei and his party to Syria. "There are developing friendship and effective cooperation between our two peoples. The Chinese people support, as always, the Syrian people's just struggle. We appreciate the Chinese people's support. We wish to promote the effective cooperation with China in the political, economic and other fields because it is in the interest of the two peoples," he said.

President Hadid strongly denounced Israel's Zionist policy of aggression and expansion. "The territories of our Arab nation lost in the war of 'June 5' are still occupied by Israelis, who have never ceased from carrying out new aggressions and expansions," he said. He called on the Arab nation to unite to face the challenges from imperialists, especially from the Zionists. "We are for a just peace in the Middle East and this peace should be based on two principles: Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab land and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including the establishment of a statehood of their own on their soil," the president reiterated. He asked Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei to convey his regards to the Chinese leaders, the National People's Congress and the Chinese people.

In his speech Chi Peng-fei said: "Please allow me on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, to extend our sincere greetings and good wishes to His Excellency President al-Asad and the Syrian Government and people. The industrious and valiant Syrian people have a glorious tradition of combatting imperialism and colonialism and, under the leadership of President Asad, have made unremitting efforts and achieved gratifying successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, developing the national economy and building up their country," he stated.

"The Middle East situation commands world attention. The Middle East, which flanks Europe, occupies a strategic position of vital importance and has rich oil deposits. It is a target of contention between the superpowers, which, for the purpose of their rivalry, have tried to maintain here a state of 'no war, no peace.' Israeli Zionism has up to now refused to return its occupied Arab territories or recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people. It still clings stubbornly to its policies of aggression and expansion. Its reactionary stand is being ever more strongly condemned and opposed by people all over the world. The reason why Israeli Zionism is so stubborn and reactionary is because it enjoys the covert or overt connivance and support of the superpowers which have been bolstering it with manpower and materials. This is the root cause of the prolonged turmoil in the Middle East and the lack of a solution to the problem. In their protracted struggle the Arab and Palestinian people have come to realize more and more clearly that to win the struggle they must combat the aggressive forces which connive at and support Israeli Zionism and must rely on their own close unity and persistent struggle," he said.

He reiterated that "the Chinese Government and people, firmly following the revolutionary line and policies in the field of foreign affairs formulated by our late great leader Chairman Mao and Premier Chou En-lai, will, as always, stand steadfastly on the side of the fraternal people of Syria and the other Arab and Palestinian people, firmly support them in their just struggle for the recovery of their lost territories and the restoration of the Palestinian national rights, firmly oppose the rivalry of foreign forces for hegemony in the Middle East, firmly oppose the policy of aggression pursued by Israeli Zionism, and sternly condemn the Israeli authorities for their provocative actions designed to perpetuate its occupation of Arab territories. China will have no dealings whatsoever with the Israeli Zionists." The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

EGYPTIAN PROPOSALS ON WEST BANK, GAZA ISSUE REPORTED

OW061956Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Egyptian Government made public today its proposals on the issue of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. Following are highlights of the proposals:

--"Israel should withdraw from the West Bank (including Jerusalem) and the Gaza Strip, occupied since June 1967. The Israeli withdrawal applies to the settlements established in the occupied territories."

--"The establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East necessitates a just solution of the Palestinian question in all its aspects on the basis of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and taking into consideration the legitimate security concerns of all the parties."

--"In order to ensure a peaceful and orderly transfer of authority there should be a transitional period not exceeding five years at the end of which the Palestinian people will be able to determine their own future."

--"Talks shall take place between Egypt, Jordan, Israel and representatives of the Palestinian people with the participation of the United Nations."

--"The Israeli Military Government in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip should be abolished at the outset of the transitional period."

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administration over the administration of the West Bank shall become the responsibility of Jordan and supervision over the administration of the Gaza Strip shall become the responsibility of Egypt. Jordan and Egypt shall carry out their responsibility in co-operation with freely elected representatives of the Palestinian people who shall exercise direct authority over the administration of the West Bank and Gaza, the United Nations shall supervise and facilitate the Israeli withdrawal and the restoration of the Arab authority."

MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS ZAIRE, BOUND FOR RWANDA

OW050858Y Peking NCNA in English 0845 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 4 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Chinese goodwill military delegation headed by Chih Mao-tien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, left here for Rwanda on July 2 after an 8-day official and friendly visit to Zaire. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Brigadier General Eluki Monga Aungu, secretary of state for the Department of National Defence and Security, and other officers. Chinese Ambassador to Zaire Kung Ta-fei and Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy Li Chun-hsiang were also present on the occasion. The military attache of the Zairian Embassy in China Mambu accompanied the delegation to Kigali, the capital of Rwanda.

The delegation accompanied by Brigadier General Eluki visited the naval base in Moanda and military bases in Kitona and Mbanza-Ngongu. They also visited the Zairian armed forces which had defeated the Soviet-Cuban mercenaries on the Shaba front. The delegation received a warm welcome from officers, soldiers and the local authorities of Zaire wherever they went.

On the even of their departure, the Chinese delegation was entertained at a dinner given by Eluki. The hosts and guests proposed toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the two armies and the two countries. Eluki asked the delegation to convey to Chairman Hua, the Chinese people and Chinese army the sincere regards of President Mobutu, the Zairian people and the Zairian army. On June 28, Chinese Ambassador Kung Ta-fei gave a dinner here in honour of the visiting Chinese delegation.

Meeting With Rwandan President

OW060808Y Peking NCNA in English 0728 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Kigali, 5 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Rwandan president, Juvenal Habyarimana yesterday received the members of the Chinese goodwill military delegation led by Chih Hao-tien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. The president emphasized his pleasure at having the Chinese delegation visit Rwanda and said that he hoped the delegation would convey his regards to Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping, thanking them for the warm welcome he had received during his recent visit to China. The president said that the two countries shared common viewpoints on many international problems. He also expressed his hope that friendly relations between the two countries would be further strengthened.

In a reply speech, Chih Hao-tien thanked President Habyarimana for inviting the delegation to visit Rwanda. He also thanked the Rwandan officers and men for the warm hospitality accorded to the Chinese visitors. He praised the achievements made by the Rwandan army in military training and the "Umuyanda" production drive.

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Present on the occasion were the deputy chief of staff of the Rwandan Armed Forces, Serubuga and the secretary general of the Office of the President of the Republic, Buregeya. Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Rwanda Wu Shun-yu was also present.

After the meeting, President Habyarimana gave a reception in honour of the delegation. The Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Aloys Nsekaije, hosted a dinner for the Chinese goodwill military delegation yesterday evening. The Chinese delegation arrived here on July 2.

Attends Independence Rally

OW061330Y Peking NCNA in English 1320 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Kigali, 5 Jul (HSINHUA)--A mass rally was held here today to celebrate the 16th anniversary of national independence of Rwanda, the 5th anniversary of the founding of the Second Republic, and the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development. Present at the celebrations were: Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, president and founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development; members of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development; high-ranking officials and officers; as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries to Rwanda. Present also was the visiting Chinese military goodwill delegation led by Chih Hao-tien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. After a mass parade and a performance of folk dances, President Habyarimana in a message to the nation summed up the achievements gained since the founding of the Second Republic.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ATTENDS RWANDAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

OW051914Y Peking NCNA in English 1253 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Jul (HSINHUA)--Rwandan Ambassador to China Nyandwi Tharcisse and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the 16th anniversary of the national independence of the Republic of Rwanda and the festival of peace and national unity. Among the guests at the reception were Yeh Fei, Chinese minister of communications; Chang Hai-feng, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; Li Ko, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Wang Chang-pai, [3769 1603 2672], vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Wang Wei, vice-minister of public health; Chen Pei-min, vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

IDI AMIN CITED ON OAU ROLE IN UNIFYING AFRICA

OW070806Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Kampala, 6 Jul (HSINHUA)--Ugandan President Idi Amin said that he would like the 15th summit of the Organization of African Unity to be the strongest of its kind and able to unite the Continent of Africa, the "Voice of Uganda" reported today.

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Briefing the Ugandan delegation to the 31st session of the OAU Council of Ministers to be held in Khartoum, Sudan, the president said that the OAU was more important today for the people of Africa. Whatever problem Africa may have, it should be settled through peaceful means. Referring to pan-African forces, he said it was high time for Africa to build them up for combating external aggression.

UGANDA'S IDI AMIN VISITS INJURED CHINESE TECHNICIAN

OW070136Y Peking NCNA in English 0123 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Kampala, 6 Jul (HSINHUA)--President Idi Amin of Uganda went to the Mulango Hospital here this afternoon to see Kao Hsiang-lai, technician of the Chinese Technical team assisting Uganda in the construction of ice-making plants. President Amin chatted cordially with the Chinese technician and wished him to recover very soon. Kao Hsiang-lai expressed his thanks for the concern shown by the president. The Chinese technician was injured on last June 25 when he was on duty.

ZAIRIAN PAPER PRAISES FRIENDSHIP WITH CHINA

OW301108Y Peking NCNA in English 1019 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chinese-Zairian friendship and cooperation are "based on mutual respect and admiration between the two peoples," says the Zairian paper SALONGO in a commentary today. The commentary praises China's moral support and material aid given to the Zairian people during the two mercenary invasions of their country. "Chinese friendship has not failed us at any moment. Whenever we suffered misfortune we always found China on our side, supporting our positions and condemning strongly our enemies," it notes. "The Chinese people, who had long been subjected to the imperialist yoke, knew the price of freedom and would not allow any of their partners to be deprived of her freedom and sovereignty. Therefore China is indignant at and opposed to the fascist action of Russian social-imperialism on the soil of our country," the commentary stresses.

BRIEFS

ARAB BANKING DELEGATION--Peking, 3 Jul--Keng Tao-ming, vice-president of the People's Bank of China, met here today with Dr Azia Sakr and Mr Ali Ghanim, chairman and general manager of the Arab Union Reinsurance Co. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. The guests arrived in Peking on June 30 for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the People's Insurance Company of China. They had professional talks with the host company and went sightseeing in Peking. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1243 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW]

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PEOPLE'S DAILY HIGHLIGHTS CUBAN HYPOCRISY IN AFRICA

HK010100Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 23 Jun 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Ho Li [0149 4539]: "Under the Dignified Slogan"]

[Text] From ancient to present times, all reactionaries invariably crown their wars with appealing names in order to cover up their real motives for unleashing wars and to trick the people into risking their lives and dying for them." [paragraph continues]

"The ancient feudal lords called attacking the cities and invading the territories of neighboring states "consoling the people and punishing the tyrant." In order to annex Europe and dominate the world, Hitler glamorized the war he unleashed as a struggle for "living space." Japanese militarism did not mince words and called their external aggression a "holy war."

Like the reactionaries in history, the Cuban leader has also sent mercenaries on a "campaign" to Africa and gave in this sinister act of pulling the Soviet's chestnuts out of the fire the elegant and dignified name of "supporting the national liberation movement."

Can it be possible that the dozen or so African countries where 50,000 Cuban mercenaries are stationed are not independent and must have Cuban support from thousands of miles away in their struggle for "national liberation?" Actually, all these countries have already gained their independence. The only exception is Angola, which by coincidence became independent due to the "benevolent policy" of the Soviet-Cuban mercenaries.

After a long period of struggle by three liberation organizations, Angola was about to win its independence. However, because Cuban mercenaries supported one faction fighting the other two, the impending independence was consequently strangled, which caused Angola to come under Soviet and Cuban enslavement. "Support" means strangle and enslavement is the equivalent of "liberation." This is Cuba's so-called "support of the national liberation movement."

After gaining control of Angola, the Soviet-Cuban mercenaries used Angola as a base to recruit, train and arm mercenaries and directed them to invade Zaire on two occasions. Zaire is a fully independent sovereign state. If the barefaced invasion of a sovereign state by foreign mercenaries can also be called "supporting the national liberation," cannot the invasion of Playa Giron by U.S. mercenaries 17 years ago also be described as "supporting the national liberation movement?"

In Africa and in other areas, the slogans shouted by the Cubans are high-sounding, but the Cubans probably are playing the fraudulent trick of "divide and rule" practiced by old colonialists in Africa. They sowed dissension, stirred up trouble and created incidents to sneak into the Horn of Africa. Under the pretext of supporting the opposition to racist rule, they prepared to take over in southern Africa. Where is there any sign of supporting "liberation?"

Cuba's behavior in Africa shows that it has completely become the Soviet hachetman in annexing Africa and promoting the USSR's counterrevolutionary global strategy. Cuba shouts that it is "supporting the national liberation movement," but what it actually wants is to transform other countries by force into its own image and into its own likeness. This action calls for the entire world's deep consideration and particularly that of the African countries.

What is Cuba like? The authorities in Havana try their utmost present Cuba as a "revolutionary" and "independent" country. This description is a hypocritical lie. International opinion has explicitly pointed out: "The Soviets will ultimately turn Cuba into another colony," and "Cuba has emerged as the biggest model colony in the contemporary world."

Calling Cuba a Soviet colony is not doing it an injustice. Cuba today has many important colonial features. It is no secret that politically it follows the Soviet example and has no independence to speak of. Militarily, from weapons and equipment to the command of its troops, everything is under Soviet control. Economically, its development is even more abnormal than a colonial-type single-product economy. Cuba is now the supplier of sugar and minerals such as nickel to the Soviet Union, but is dependent on the Soviet Union for all or the greater part of its grain, cotton and petroleum. The Soviet Union has not only set up military bases in Cuba but has also gained a disguised form of concession."

[paragraph continues]

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"According to foreign reports, "the Soviet residential district is guarded by Soviet police" and "apart from laborers and sanitation workers, local people are denied entry."

This Cuba, which has already become a Soviet colony, still glibly professes that its sending of mercenaries to Africa is for "supporting the national liberation movement." Is this not a gross insult and mockery of the African countries?

WORLD PRESS QUESTIONS CUBA'S NONALIGNED STATUS

Somali Paper Cited

OWO41806Y Peking NCNA in English 1747 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Mogadishu, 4 Jul (HSINHUA)--"It is imperative to expel Cuba from the non-aligned organization before this organization loses its respect and confidence from the people of the world," states an editorial of the OCTOBER STAR newspaper here today.

The editorial says: "The Russian and Cuban armed intervention in the internal affairs of the African Continent is denounced by Africa and the world." It says: "The world mass media has criticized and strongly condemned the Soviet and Cuban position on the national liberation movements in Africa. They put up slogans and glibly talk about them to camouflage themselves. When the Soviet Union fails to draw African states into its sphere of influence, it makes use of so-called treaties of friendship, economic assistance and internationalist solidarity to create Cuba-type puppets in the world." It adds: "The African people are able in time to know the true face of the Soviet Union--and they have taken positive measures to oppose Soviet ambition. Cuba has violated the fundamental principles of non-alignment and it claims to be a non-aligned state while acting as a military instrument of the Soviet Union," the editorial stresses.

Moroccan Press Report

OWO52040Y Peking NCNA in English 1942 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Rabat, 5 Jul (HSINHUA)--In a commentary today the Moroccan paper AL-MAGRIB doubts Cuba's eligibility to host the non-aligned conference, stressing that the country has aligned long since. The commentary says that the non-aligned movement now finds itself in a most critical stage of its development, because certain member states "are trying to push the movement onto the path of adventure of another imperialism for whom they have made themselves docile servants. In the present circumstances, the specific problem is to find out whether the host country of the coming conference of the movement, that is, Cuba, can continue to pretend to be non-aligned, a country which was aligned from Prague-1968 to Ogaden-1978 (and perhaps Aden, as so confirmed by news agencies) with the hegemonist politics of an economic power. It is no longer a secret for anybody that Cuba applauded the invasion of Czechoslovakia and helped Moscow's expansionist policy in Africa and in Aden," the commentary says. "One has the right to ask whether such a country can pretend to host the conference of the non-aligned countries," it adds. "It is in the interest of the movement that the conference be held in a neutral country," the commentary says, adding: "We are convinced that no one would oppose if Yugoslavia were proposed to play host."

PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL ON PARTY'S RURAL POLICIES

CN061001Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1743 GMT 4 Jul 78 CW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 5 July editorial: "Implement the Party's Policies and Lessen the Burdens on the Peasantry"]

[Text] Peking, 4 Jul--Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, people throughout the country are now working hard to fulfill the general task for the new period. China has entered a new period of development in socialist revolution and construction and a new Leap Forward prevails on all fronts. Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, and it is a crucial problem whether agriculture can rapidly develop to meet the development needs in all trades and professions and realize the four modernizations.

In order to solve this problem, we must first answer the question: "What is the main obstacle to rapid development of agriculture?" This is a big question about which the people throughout the country are concerned. After conscientious investigation and study, the Hsianghsiang County party committee raised the question of implementing the party's policies, reducing irrational burdens on the peasants and arousing their socialist enthusiasm. This is a crucial problem that must be solved before agriculture can rapidly develop. The Hsianghsiang County party committee dared to reveal contradictions and expose and criticize the "gang of four's" fake left, real right features. It accurately grasped the crux of the matter and did a good job indeed. This is a good experience in carrying out penetrating exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" in light of actual conditions, unfolding party rectification and consolidation campaigns and straightening out people's communes in the countryside.

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua attached great importance to the question raised by the Hsianghsiang County party committee and made a timely and important decision to circulate the county's experience throughout the party. All localities should learn Hsianghsiang County's experience and make in-depth investigations and study. In accordance with their various local conditions, they should conscientiously work out good solutions to this question while deepening the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," carrying out party rectification and consolidation campaigns, straightening out people's communes and unfolding the movement to learn from Tachai.

The basic task in rapidly developing agriculture is to resolutely implement the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the hundreds of millions of peasants. In this connection, a decisive factor is to conscientiously implement the party's policies in rural areas, reduce irrational burdens on the peasants, and insure that peasant income increases with the rise in production, that those who do more work receive more pay and that distribution is carried out. In his report at the Fifth National People's Congress, Chairman Hua said: "Conscientious implementation of the party's rural economic policies for the present stage is vital for mobilizing peasant initiative." If the party's policies in rural areas are not implemented, if there are many irrational burdens and if the interests of the peasants are constantly encroached upon despite their hard work year in and year out, how can their socialist enthusiasm be aroused and how will it be possible to make progress in agriculture? If agriculture does not move ahead, the pace of development of all trades and professions will certainly be hampered.

Why are there so many irrational burdens in rural areas? Underlying factors may vary, but the root-cause of such burdens lies in the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four," who brought injury to the country and calamities to the people, created confusion regarding the party's rural policies for the present stage and the management of people's communes and thereby opened the gate for capitalist practices and other evils. They willfully encroached on the property of the collectives and indulged in extravagance and waste. No one dared to check or inquire about their activities. Due to management confusion and a relaxation of rules and regulations, overdrafts and embezzlement of public funds prevailed in some communes and brigades. The foregoing, together with the apportionment of a great variety of financial burdens, has led to a situation where "production teams are drawn on by different sectors and their foundations are thoroughly weakened." The heavy burdens weighed down the peasants and seriously dampened their socialist enthusiasm.

Policies and tactics are the very life of the party. Chairman Mao always attached great importance to policies. During the movement to set up agricultural cooperatives and the people's commune movement, he formulated correct policies for the party, taking into account the various stages of rural development and the demands of the peasants. He instructed the party to constantly promote and implement party policies, using them to arouse the enthusiasm of the masses. We must resolutely follow Chairman Mao's teaching, act in accordance with the instructions of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and conscientiously implement the party's rural policies for the present stage.

In solving the problem of irrational burdens on the peasantry, we should pay attention to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, by insuring that rural communes, brigades, teams and commune members receive more income as production increases, that the peasants see the close connection between growth of the collective economy and their personal gain. Only thus will it be possible to more fully mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the hundreds of millions of peasants.

To implement the party's rural policies and lessen the irrational burdens on the peasantry are now urgent tasks in the countryside. Party committees at all levels must place this matter as an important item on their agendas and take effective measures to promptly do it well.

During the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the masses must be aroused to engage in the deepgoing "one criticism, two blows" movement and deal resolute blows at those class enemies who, aided and abetted by the "gang of four," rabidly undermined socialist public ownership and the collective economy of people's communes as well as to those embezzlers, thieves, speculators and profiteers who encroached on the fruits of the labor of the working people. Stolen funds and goods must be returned. Meanwhile drastic measures must be taken to stop the evil practices of bourgeois elements caused by the "gang of four" such as throwing unnecessary banquets, or handing out gifts to further personal aims or erecting sumptuous office buildings, halls and hostels. From now on, anyone engaging in gluttony or passing out gifts at the expense of the country or the collective must be made to pay and any building erected outside the state plan are to be confiscated without exception. Severe cases will be punished according to party discipline and state law.

No department or unit is permitted to use manpower, money or materials from people's communes and production brigades and teams for non-productive construction work. Those who have done so without compensation or payment should make self-criticism in front of the masses and take resolute steps to repay. Local authorities or departments are entitled to run industrial, communications, financial, commercial, cultural, educational, health and other undertakings in rural areas only when these are beneficial to farm production and do not hamper the effort of the communes and brigades and teams to increase their income alongside the growth of production. They should not wantonly apportion financial burdens under the pretext of having these undertakings "run by the masses in a big way."

With regard to funds appropriated by the state for the expansion of projects in the countryside or funds granted by the state to the communes, no department is permitted to hold on to or embezzle them. Funds and materials obtained through apportionment as well as detained provisions and funds must be cleared up and earnestly repaid. All "indigenous" policies which were unilaterally formulated by any locality, department or unit in violation of party and state policy and the interests of the masses should be nullified. Spoils which have been returned or money, grain and materials which have been compensated and repaid must be used in production and construction of communes, brigades and teams which owned them. The returned funds, grain and materials must be incorporated into the incomes of the communes, brigades and teams for subsequent distribution and an accounting of this must be made public to the masses.

Arrangements for cadre participation in collective productive labor must be carried out. All departments should streamline their administration, reduce non-productive personnel and outlays of non-productive labor and expenses. Farm workers who have not worked at their brigades and teams should be called back and put under strict control so as to insure an adequate labor force for the frontline of agriculture. Cultural and sports activities of communes, brigades and teams should be held in spare time. The number of personnel divorced from production such as members of propaganda and sports teams should not be increased, nor should the number of people subsidized with work-points and the number of work-points for subsidy be increased. Leading organs at all levels must streamline their meetings and cut down the "five excesses" [wu to 0063 1122] so as to prepare favorable conditions for cadre participation in labor.

All industrial departments and localities should work hard to raise the quality of manufactured products, especially those in support of agriculture, and lower production costs. The prices of agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizer, insecticides and other products in support of agriculture should be gradually and methodically cut down. Substandard products should not be allowed to leave plants. For those that are already out, steps must be taken to guarantee their repair, exchange and return. Products in short supply should be supplemented. China's agricultural productivity is now still very low, and it is not easy for peasants to buy machines on their own. We should be determined to thoroughly change the situation in which "an ox is sold in order to buy an iron-ox which turns out to be a dead ox." This is the situation we have when, agricultural machinery is of poor quality. Commercial and supply and marketing departments should try their best to support production in rural areas. In procuring agricultural and sideline products they should offer good prices for good products and should not try to devalue products or demand extra money or grain from the peasants as bonuses.

To achieve high-speed agricultural development we must carry out farmland capital construction in a big way. To strengthen the collective economy of people's communes, we must vigorously develop commune and brigade enterprises. All these undertakings must be properly planned. While we must carry forward the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance and carry out farmland capital construction in a big way, we must also consider the financial and material resources of the state and the burdens of the peasantry. While we must strive to basically change the outlook of the rural areas, we must also insure that farmland capital construction projects can be built and yield benefits in the same year and that the relationship between accumulation and distribution is properly handled. Without plans and designs, work cannot be started on farmland capital construction.

We must treasure our manpower and material resources and cherish and protect the enthusiasm of the masses. In organizing cooperative efforts we must promote the communist spirit and, at the same time, conscientiously implement policies of exchange at equal value, voluntary participation and mutual benefit. We must not again make the mistake of "egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisition." When communes and production teams, which will not receive any benefit, send men to take part in farmland capital construction, the production teams should not be required to pay the men with money and grain; they should receive suitable payments. State and local authorities should give suitable subsidies for major projects in farmland capital construction. Concerned departments should energetically support the development of commune and brigade enterprises and help them in developing production, supply and marketing step by step and according to plan. Funds, manpower and materials that can be saved should be used for farmland capital construction and for development of commune and brigade enterprises.

The income of peasants does not increase with production increases, those who do more work do not receive more pay and promised distributions are not forthcoming. This phenomenon is quite common in the rural areas at present and is seriously dampening peasant enthusiasm. While reducing various unreasonable burdens on the peasantry, vigorous efforts should be made to expand the collective production of communes and their subdivisions and adhere to the principle of running communes in conjunction with industry, practicing thrift and managing democratically. Efforts should be made to improve management so that peasant income rises as a result of increased production.

The principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" must be firmly implemented. Egalitarianism must be opposed. Those who do more work must be guaranteed more pay. The problem of many communes and brigades overspending and distributing everything must be seriously handled and properly solved. State cadres, staff members and workers who have long owed grain and money to communes and brigades must take the lead in making repayments. At present, all localities--while carrying out preliminary summer distribution in rural areas--should immediately settle the issue of unreasonable burdens on the peasants and strive to establish a system to insure peasants receive more income with increased production, that those who do more work receive more pay and that distribution is made as promised for the whole year.

To implement the party's policies and arouse the masses' enthusiasm, it is necessary to seriously consolidate leading bodies at all levels and drastically change cadre work style. The better the situation, the more necessary it becomes to remain modest and prudent, seek truth from facts, work quietly but diligently and guard against exaggerating and bragging. We must work vigorously and not tell lies.

All kinds of "fancy work" and formalism which do no real good and adversely affect production and which aim to achieve empty reputations, but which will actually bring disaster must be resolutely corrected. Leaders must pay attention to the well being of the masses, share weal and woe with them and consult with them in their work. Coercion, commandism and arbitrary orders are absolutely impermissible. Readjustments should be made regarding those cadres who have failed to do their work and are unable to increase production in 1, 2 or even 3 years. Cadres who sincerely learn from Tachai, serve the people wholeheartedly, work vigorously, have a good work style, forge ties with the masses, do not exaggerate or lie and are experienced in agricultural production should be assigned to leading agricultural positions. Individuals and cases involving serious violations of law and discipline must be dealt with strictly.

The question of solving unreasonable burdens on the peasantry is a question concerning the consolidation of the collective economy of the people's communes, a question concerning the strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance and a question of whether our desire to rapidly develop agriculture is genuine or fake. Party committees at all levels must strengthen their policy concepts and mass concepts a thousandfold. Party committees of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in particular must go down to investigate the problem of the heavy burdens on peasants and consider what measures should be taken. All areas and departments, especially the central authorities and the various ministries and commissions under the state council, must seriously determine whether or not they have done things that are really helpful to agriculture and in the interests of the peasants, and whether or not they have really implemented the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation of the national economy. Principal leading cadres of Szechwan, Anhwei and Kirin provinces and the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region have recently gone down to grassroots levels to conduct investigations and insure that the party's rural policies are being carried out. This has met with warm response from the masses and should be vigorously popularized. We firmly believe that, as long as party committees at all levels pay attention to the problem of the unreasonable burdens on peasants and take effective measures to properly solve this problem, then the socialist enthusiasm of the peasants will quickly be aroused, prospects will be very good for rapid agricultural development and we will have a more reliable guarantee for carrying out the general task for the new period.

WANG FENG ARTICLE ENDORSES DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

OWO71222Y Peking NCNA in English 1210 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Jul (HSINHUA)--Wang Feng, first secretary of the Communist Party Committee of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, has stressed that "leading cadres must accept criticism and supervision from the masses." "For a leading cadre, the practice of democratic centralism means first of all letting people speak out", he said, in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

Wang Feng was among the 7,000 party cadres who heard Chairman Mao's speech on democratic centralism at the enlarged Central Committee Working Conference in 1962. A veteran cadre in party work, he wrote about his own experience in Kansu in the early sixties and his recent experience in Sinkiang to show that Chairman Mao's teachings provide the fundamental principles for correct leadership.

China in the early sixties was confronted with the Soviet revisionist economic blockade and three years of natural calamities. Taking Chairman Mao's teachings on democratic centralism to heart, the Kansu provincial leadership went among the masses, listened to their opinions, laid the mistakes of the cadres frankly before the people, was open with them about the problems in production and living conditions, and invited criticism and suggestions. Deviations from party policies were corrected in time. With three years of hard work, Kansu recovered from its economic difficulties and came forward as a province achieving self-sufficiency in grain and showing promise in all areas of its work.

Having worked in Sinkiang for a year, Wang Feng gave an outline of Lin Piao's and the gang of four's interference in the work in Sinkiang. "They trampled on democracy in the party. The damage they did to party life must be cured", he said. "Whether the people are allowed to speak out is also a question of whether we shall carry forward the struggle to expose and repudiate the gang of four to final victory," he stressed.

Under the influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four, the party's economic policies in the countryside were interrupted. Wang Feng and other members of the regional party committee went to the grassroots to study the situation and collect public opinions. A regional forum was held in mid-May and new regulations in line with party policies were drawn up and publicized throughout Sinkiang. Cadres were sent down to explain them and see that they were put into practice. A good response came from all parts of the region. The peasants said that Chairman Mao's policies had really come back to Sinkiang.

As first secretary of Sinkiang, Wang Feng put special emphasis on the necessity for the first secretary to practise democracy. He should treat himself as a member of the party committee and listen to different opinions from all sides. If only one man has a say, there will be hegemony by the individual. The party committee will not be able to display its strength, and work will be a failure in this situation.

Wang Feng sharply criticized leading cadres who gave empty talk, told lies and bragged, as well as those who merely repeated documents from above.

PEOPLE'S DAILY DISCUSSES 'ART OF EVADING RESPONSIBILITY'

HK051143Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 28 Jun 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Lu Yung [7626 1661]: "A Short Discussion on the 'Art of Evading Responsibility'"]

[Text] There is one kind of leader who, when the "gang of four" were running amuck, took orders from them and not only criticized "poison weeds," but also tracked down "rumors," carried out mobilization at every level, was very active and also possessed considerable "creativity."

In campaigns to expose and criticize the "gang of four" waged after the smashing of the "gang of four," he also shouted "expose and criticize." But after more than a year, his area or unit still refuses to make progress. What has happened to his zeal?

What is the reason for this lack of zeal? According to him, exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" do not affect him very much because the wares of the "gang of four" were disposed of by the higher party organizations. [paragraph continues]

The organizational principle of the party is "the lower party organizations should submit to the higher," and not implementing this principle will never do; as for problems of the unit itself, they were all caused by the following: The "letter of loyalty" was the work of so-and-so, the poison article was written by so-and-so, etc. As to how he creatively carried out the "gang of four's" orders at that time, he is very "modest" and completely evades responsibility.

Is it possible that he has not learned any lessons? Some say he has. Let us take a look: When the party Central Committee leads the people of the whole nation on the new journey toward the ambitious goal of the four modernizations, he changes his former ways, evades responsibility and procrastinates to the greatest extent possible. When the higher party organizations are arranging new tasks, he neither studies nor learns, but "in accordance with the instruction received," immediately passes the instruction downward for action. In regard to how to link up the concrete actions of the unit itself [with the general movement], how to translate the specific and general policies of the party into mass action and how to overcome problems encountered in work, he not only does not show concern for these things, but does not even take an interest. If lower party organizations ask him for instructions, he will generally say: "Mere words mean nothing, make a report." When the report is submitted and should he immediately examine and comment on it, he will generally glance through it and, with a flourish of the pen, write: "For comrade so-and-so's review and comment," He will never express any view or idea on the matter or give an opinion. He will never leave any "handle" in his comments for people to grab.

If problems appear in the department he is responsible for and something which should not have been done is done and results in a mistake, he will generally take the initiative and be the first to make a self-criticism: "Yes, I know about this thing and I am responsible." "However," changing the drift of the conversation, "to be frank, I did not agree to the matter at that time, I felt I had the responsibility to report the situation to the leading comrade, and this has been done with the approval of comrade so-and-so. But naturally, as the responsible person in charge of this work, I also am responsible." See, this opens on a note of "self-criticism" and closes with the same. How "stern he has been in disciplining himself." Actually, with all these empty words, he has gotten off scot free. If you examine his comments, you will never find anything implicating him. He has merely followed the organizational principle of "submitting it to comrade so-and-so for review and comment."

If this kind of person can be said to be making revolution, it would be better to describe it as "muddling through" revolution. When the "gang of four" were running things, he knew how to muddle through and was particularly zealous in his work. Now that the "gang of four" are finished, he realizes that it is no longer so easy to muddle through. So, saying he has learned his lesson, he uses the "art of evading responsibility" in doing the work of the revolution. He feels carefree by evading work from both the higher and lower party organizations. He becomes completely "blameless" by evading responsibility from both the higher and lower party organizations.

There are people good at the "art of evading responsibility" in our revolutionary ranks. At present, in the deepening struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," this kind of person should quickly wake up, shift his stand, actively throw himself into the struggle and eliminate the pernicious influence of the "gang of four" in connection with their true ideological nature. He should change "muddling through" revolution into making revolution and "evading responsibility from both the higher and lower party organizations" into courageously shouldering responsibility and wholeheartedly serving the people.

NAVY THEORETICAL GROUP REFUDIATES GANG'S 1976 ARTICLE

HK070530Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 25 Jun 78 p 5 HK

[Article by the Navy's theoretical group: "Dispel Chaos, Restore Order, Distinguish Right from Wrong--Criticizing the Sinister Antiparty Article 'Negation of the Revolution Literature and Art Serves the Purpose of Restoring Capitalism'"]

[Excerpts] During the days when the "four pests" ran wild, the "gang of four" ordered their mouthpieces such as Liang Hsiao, Lo Ssu-ting and Chu Lan to concoct numerous sinister antiparty article to attack the proletariat on all fronts. On the literature and art front, they overtly opposed Chairman Mao and sabotaged Chairman Mao's and the party Central Committee's instructions and plans regarding readjustment of the party's literature and art policy. Wielding the massive cudgel of "hitting back at the rightist wind to reverse verdicts," they aimed the spearhead at the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao.

The "gang of four" and their followers devoted the whole front page of the 6 March 1976 PEOPLE'S DAILY to the article "Negation of the Revolution in Literature and Art Serves the Purpose of Restoring Capitalism," a big poisonous weed laboriously concocted by the mass criticism group of Peking and Tsinghua Universities. This was another sinister antiparty article which followed Chu Lan's "Perseveringly Carry Out Revolution in Literature and Art, Hit Back at the Rightist Wind of Reversing Verdicts" published on 4 March. The articles were two poisonous melons hanging from the same vine. Written in the most vicious language, this article attacked and slandered Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and the principal leading comrades of the navy, openly resisted Chairman Mao's criticism of the status quo in literature and art, went all out to eulogize the cultural departments under the gang's control, frenziedly and maliciously vilified Chairman Mao's instruction on readjusting the party's literature and art policy as "reverting back to old practices in building leading groups and the rank and file, and in waging a vengeful counterattack on the proletariat." Its reactionary arrogance surged. This sinister article spread rumors to confuse the masses and to mix the spurious with the genuine. To clarify questions of right and wrong regarding line and to wipe out the article's pernicious influence, it is highly necessary to publicly criticize this sinister article.

What are the facts? In order to carry out Chairman Mao's instructions on the question of literature and art, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping carried out a 1975 investigation into the literary and art circles, gave some instructions deeply welcomed by the masses, and perseveringly struggled against the "gang of four." On September 7 of the same year, the principal responsible comrade of the navy called a meeting of several leading cadres of the naval units concerned to discuss the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions on literature and art and on the film, "Pioneers." He asked everyone to seriously study Chairman Mao's important instructions on "Pioneers" and to carry out literary and art work well in the navy.

He pointed out: In readjusting the literature and art policy, the basic issue is to perseveringly serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is impossible to develop literary and art work without first solving the issue of line. Regarding the implementation of Chairman Mao's policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, he said: "The contents should be characteristic of socialism, and the forms and styles should not be stereotyped."

"One single form, method, tune or model cannot reflect the complexity and difficulty of class struggle. It is necessary to have more forms and styles. Having only one or two such forms and styles is insufficient. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are discontent with the status quo in literature and art."

His words were a concrete analysis and thesis based on Chairman Mao's idea of literature and art and were irreproachable. However, the sinister follower of the "gang of four" in the navy stole the minutes of this meeting through some despicable means and sent them as "important data" to Tsinghua University, a stronghold of the "gang of four." Chih Chun and his clique regarded this data as a treasure. His sinister woman lieutenant was so overjoyed that she clapped her hands and immediately designated someone to copy excerpts of this data for the gang. With an ulterior purpose, Chih Chun said to a ringleader of the criticism group of the "two universities" in February, 1976: "We have had articles hitting back at the rightist wind of reversing verdicts in the circles of education, science and technology. We now need an article to hit back at the rightist wind of reversing verdicts in the circles of literature and art." When this ringleader told him there was no "target" for criticism, he said: In the navy, "aren't there opinions on the question of literature and art? Extract a few and criticize them." He also put forward a few points for criticism.

This ringleader therefore drafted an outline and charged some people to quickly concoct an article. Yu Hui-yung and the confidant of the "gang of four" working with the PEOPLE'S DAILY also took part in this conspiracy. This confidant personally brought to Yao Wen-yuan the sinister data slandering the principal responsible cadre of the navy, and sent someone to the Peking University to form ties with Liang Hsiao. The title of this article changed four times, with each change having a sharper punch. Chih Chun finally determined the title. Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan personally scrutinized and amended this sinister article. Chang alone made changes in more than 20 places. They disguised themselves as proletarians, vilified Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee as the bourgeoisie and distorted the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions on literature and art as "suppressing the revolutionary people and enslaving the broad masses." This fully exposed their deep-seated hatred against the party and the people.

In order to create confusion in the navy, the "gang of four" sent their sinister lieutenant Chih Chuan and another woman lieutenant in 1974 to the navy on the lunar new year to "shoot three arrows simultaneously" and stir up evil waves. In 1975, the "gang of four" and their follower in Liaoning continued to interfere in the navy and direct the spearhead at the principal responsible comrade of the navy. In early 1976 when the gang acted in their own way and advocated "dragging out people at every layer," some people in the navy ran clandestine errands up and down the line, made trouble, covertly maneuvered, wrote letters framing people, sent sinister data to the gang, attacked the navy's leadership as "a restorationist clique" and clamored for dragging out "the subleader of the home-going legions."

After the sinister article had been released, some people in the navy put up a big-character poster which listed for comparison the viewpoints criticized in this sinister article and the passages from the minutes of the speech made by the principal responsible comrade of the navy. This big-character poster was entitled "What a Striking Resemblance!" A backbone element of the gang in the navy came into the open and babbled that what the principal responsible comrade of the navy said "involves a serious problem and it is proposed that he express his attitude at a suitable time and place."

At the same time, the ringleader of the mass criticism group of the "two universities" happily said that the sinister article had played its role in the leading organ of the navy. This fact fully demonstrated that this sinister article was an important part of the "gang of four's" criminal conspiracy to oppose the party, create confusion in the armed forces and usurp party and state power.

In this sinister article, the hack writers of the "gang of four" wielded the massive cudgel of "dictatorship of a sinister line in literature and art" and openly negated the Marxist line of literature and art charted by Chairman Mao for our party 36 years ago, as well as the great achievements won under the guidance of this line. They totally negated and wrote off the achievements made on the literary and art fronts during the 17 years after the founding of new China and vilified by literature and art in those 17 years as "serving a few people and exercising the bourgeois dictatorship over the proletariat."

They changed the proletarian nature of our literature and art. In literary and art creation, they vigorously pushed the counterrevolutionary political program which "equated veteran cadres with 'democrats' and 'democrats' with 'capitalist roaders.'" They completely reversed the relationship between the enemy and ourselves, mixed the objects to be eulogized with those to be exposed, vilified the party's organizations at all levels as "fortified villages," maliciously described the party's leading cadres at all levels who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as "capitalist roaders," treated some bourgeois careerists and conspirators as heroes, and turned literature and art into genuinely conspiratorial literature and art.

The sinister article maliciously attacked the responsible comrades of the central level for "sabotaging the building of the literary and art contingents." This was shameless slander. The great leader Chairman Mao constantly showed concern for and attached importance to the building of the army of writers and artists. He pointed out: "To build socialism, the working class must have its own army of technical cadres and professors, teachers, scientists, journalists, writers, artists, and Marxist theorists." It was in accordance with Chairman Mao's consistent teachings that the responsible comrades at the central level conscientiously carried out the party's policy toward intellectuals and aroused the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of literary and art workers. The "gang of four" wildly opposed this instruction given by Chairman Mao, seriously sabotaged the party's policy toward intellectuals and adopted the counterrevolutionary double-dealing tactics of worming their way into the ranks of the literary and art workers and pulling people out of their ranks. They wildly persecuted, oppressed, attacked, ousted and even dealt vital blows to the comrades who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary literature and art line.

However, with regard to the shameless writers who followed them or hired themselves out to them, the gang tried to rally them by taking over Lin Biao's tactics of "enticement with offices, emoluments and favors." They tried to corrupt the literary and art workers with bourgeois ideas of fame and fortune and to turn some literary and art contingents and cultural departments into their impregnable factional kingdom in order to create splittism within the ranks of literary and art workers and sow dissension among literary and art workers. Didn't this action show that the "gang of four" were the arch culprits sabotaging the building of the proletarian army of writers and artists?

The former mass criticism group of Peking and Tsinghua Universities was a tool used by the "gang of four" to create counterrevolutionary public opinion. Before their downfall, the gang acted in their own way and used their sinister articles to poison public opinion and create chaos throughout the country. Today, exposing and criticizing this article written by the former mass criticism group of Peking and Tsinghua Universities, we want to dispel chaos, restore order, distinguish between right and wrong, and eliminate the pernicious influence of this article so that our literature and art may advance better along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and play a still greater militant role in the new Long March.

KWANGMING DAILY CALLS FOR VIGOROUSLY POPULARIZING SCIENCE

HK010330Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 24 Jun 78 p 1 HK

[Editorial: "Popularize Science Vigorously and Well"]

[Text] Our wise and brilliant leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have attached great importance and concern to popularizing science. The CCP Central Committee pointed out in its "circular on the holding of the National Science Conference": "It is necessary to energetically and successfully popularize science." In his speech at the National Science Conference, Chairman Hua also noted the necessity of "extensively popularizing scientific and cultural knowledge." In order to fulfill the general task for the new period and build China into a modern and powerful socialist country we must tremendously raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation. Since popularizing science occupies an extremely important position in this strategic task of raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire nation, we must grasp it firmly and properly and must not treat it casually.

The key to realizing the four modernizations lies in the modernization of science and technology. Due to the long disruption and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the gap between China's science and technology level and advanced world levels, which had narrowed at one time, has widened again. The backwardness of China's science and technology not only means that the size and quality of the existing contingent of professional scientists and technicians does not meet the needs of the four modernizations, but also reflects that the level of scientific knowledge of the masses of cadres and people is very low. The modernization of industry, agriculture and national defense requires workers, peasants and soldiers with modern scientific knowledge as well as cadres with modern scientific knowledge to organize, manage and command them. With the very low scientific and technological level of the masses of cadres and people, that we will be able to realize the modernization of science and technology and also apply and popularize the gains of modern science and technology in industry, agriculture and national defense. To be sure, scaling the heights of science and technology requires the storming of strong fortifications by the masses of professional scientists and technicians. But at the same time, it is also necessary to fight a people's war. Following the development of the popularization of science, large numbers of innovators, technical experts, inventors and scientists will emerge from among the millions of workers, peasants and soldiers, and many advanced achievements will be scored in science and technology. From this it can be seen that in order to realize the four modernizations, particularly the modernization of science and technology, we must definitely popularize scientific and technological knowledge among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and tremendously raise their scientific and cultural level.

The foundation of training qualified scientists and technicians lies in education. As a part of social education, the popularization of science is an important supplement to regular school education. Through popularization people, especially young people, will be able to broaden their outlook, increase their knowledge, cultivate an interest and lay a more solid foundation for delving deeply into the study of science and technology and scaling the heights. The popularization of science on a mass scale is also one of the important paths for discovering and selecting qualified people. Taking a long-term view; it is very important for quickly developing more outstanding people of ability on the scientific and technological front.

The popularization of science and technology is not only required by people without scientific knowledge, but it is also greatly needed by people who have only specialized knowledge in a particular branch.

Because of their extremely rapid development, modern science and technology have become very diversified. They are also inter-linked; a person involved in a certain branch of research must also be familiar with knowledge in other fields in order to carry out his own specialized study more successfully.

The relationship between storming the heights of science and popularizing science is in fact the relationship between the raising of standards and popularization put forward by Chairman Mao long ago. Our policy is to raise our standards on the basis of popularization, and to popularize under the guidance of raising standards. The two complement and promote each other. Consequently, the mentality of attaching importance only to scientific research and belittling popularization or even regarding it as non-essential is harmful and wrong.

Some comrades say: The production task is now very pressing. How can we take science popularization work into consideration. This is to say, "distant water cannot quench thirst." Does "distant water cannot quench thirst" apply to the popularization of science? No, we say the popularization of science is distant water, but that it can quench thirst. Science and technology are productive forces and so is science popularization. Raising the scientific and technological level of the masses of cadres and people is a factor playing a long-term role in developing production and realizing the four modernizations. We have already repeatedly pointed this out. Let us look at the development of industrial production. On the one hand, we must build large numbers of modern enterprises. But the most important thing at the moment is still the technical conversion of existing enterprises. One of the most important methods of doing this is by energetically developing mass scientific and technical innovation activities. Moreover, the popularization of scientific and technological knowledge among the masses of cadres and people will also effectively promote the development of mass technical innovation activities. Workers with rich production experience armed with modern scientific and technological knowledge will make great achievements in the technical conversion of enterprises. Because of this, labor productivity will increase from several to as much as scores of times. How can it be said that "distant water cannot quench thirst"? Arbitrarily pitting science popularization against current production development is without foundation.

As in doing anything else, the popularization of science must follow the mass line and include mass movements. We must mobilize the forces of various sectors (including trade union councils, youth leagues, women's federations, scientific research units and schools) and utilize every means before we can make it a success. We must first promote books that popularize science and make a success of the work of publishing and distributing such reading matter. We must make more and better science education films. We must build and properly run scientific and technological halls, natural science museums and cultural centers. Journals, broadcasts and television programs must adopt various forms (including literary and art forms) to energetically popularize scientific and technological knowledge and create a new spirit of cherishing science, learning science and applying science throughout society.

As a result of the disruption and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," for many years science popularization organs were smashed, science popularization ranks disbanded and science popularization activities brought to a standstill. Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and with the concern of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, popularization activities have been gradually revived and certain achievements have been made. However, the science popularization front is still rather weak and backward. The urgent problem at present is to reorganize the ranks and quickly build a hardcore science popularization force including professional scientists and technicians, teachers and writers, editors, translators and artists of science popularization reading matter.

When the "gang of four" ran wild, science popularization workers were accused of such crimes as "not engaging in proper vocation" and "thinking of fame and wealth." Some of the people were even cruelly persecuted and the enthusiasm of the science popularization workers was greatly dampened. The science popularization work that scientists and technicians engage in is truly a "proper vocation" and not a "sideline vocation." They are deeply interested in raising the scientific and technological level of the people and in making contributions to the state. They are definitely not "thinking of fame and wealth." We must thoroughly expose and criticize the crime of the "gang of four" in sabotaging the popularization of science and the various fallacies they spread, completely eliminate false things they arbitrarily used to incriminate the science popularization workers and bring their enthusiasm into full play. People who have made achievements in work must be given commendations and rewards. Only by bringing their hardcore role into full play, properly combining with the mass ranks and organizing a science popularization contingent consisting of professionals and the masses can we enable the mass popularization of science to be done in a thorough and sustained manner and to achieve better results.

The key to successfully popularizing science lies in strengthening party leadership. Party committees at various levels should put the popularization of science on their agendas. Some of the localities in which popularization has not been done or not been put on a solid footing should quickly undertake the effort and put it on a solid footing. Leading cadres should enthusiastically show concern for and actively support science popularization activities and set the pace in learning scientific knowledge. We believe that with the concern of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and under the leadership of party committees at various levels, the popularization of science will be greatly developed, the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation will be tremendously raised and still greatest contributions will be made to realizing the general task for the new period.

NCNA REPORTS FULFILLMENT OF SEMI-ANNUAL INDUSTRY-TRANSPORT PLANS

OW061538Y Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 6 Jul 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jul (HSINHUA)--China has exceeded its half-year production plan for industry and transport. By the end of June, industrial enterprises had met half of their annual targets for output value, registering a 24.6 percent increase over the same 1977 period. The profit turned over to the state during this period accounted for 51.9 percent of the amount called for in the annual plan, a 65.3 percent increase over the first 6 months of last year.

State production targets for most of major products and major enterprises were fulfilled ahead of time. 65 of the 80 major industrial products fulfilled more than half of their annual quotas. All-time records were made in production of 35 items including pig iron, steel, rolled steel, coal, petroleum, power, chemical fertilizers, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, cement, chemical fibres, paper and rail freight transportation. Industrial production has been very good with regard to fulfilling state targets, in marked contrast with the past few years. It is improving faster than expected.

The fuel and power industries have maintained high stable outputs. In the first 6 months, the coal mines fulfilled 55 percent of the annual plan, 19.3 percent above the same 1977 period. The electricity output was 50.8 percent of the annual plan, a 17 percent increase over the corresponding period last year. The output of crude oil rose each month, exceeding state targets and registering an 11.2 percent increase over the same period of last year.

The raw material industries show marked growth. The output of steel and rolled steel fulfilled 56.3 percent and 55.6 percent of their annual targets respectively, increases of 66.9 percent and 60 percent over the same period last year. 56.2 percent of the annual plan for cement was met, registering a 32.8 percent increase on the same 1977 period.

Half-year targets for aid-agriculture products and light and chemical industries were fulfilled. Chemical fertilizers met 55.9 percent of the annual plan, 47 percent over the comparable period last year. Tractor production fulfilled 50 percent of the annual plan, a 27 percent increase over the last comparable period. The output of chemical fibres was doubled compared with the same 1977 period, and increases ranging from 17 to 20 percent were achieved in the output of cotton yarn, cotton cloth, paper, sugar, salt, bicycles and sewing machines.

The volume of rail-freight transport met 54 percent of the annual plan, achieving a 22.4 percent increase over the same period last year. Targets were exceeded in transporting petroleum, grain and cement.

Since the beginning of this year, the workers have deepened the mass movement to learn from the Taching oilfield and socialist emulation campaigns begun in response to the call of the party Central Committee to speed up industrial development. The workers and cadres of various localities and industrial departments raced against time and overcame many difficulties to make greater contributions and they learned from and tried to overtake one another. Hopei, Shantung, Honan, Szechwan, Kiangsu and Hunan are carrying out inter-provincial emulation campaigns. All six provinces fulfilled half of their annual plan for the output of chemical fertilizers.

130 coal mines carried out a "hundred day emulation" campaign from January 1 to April 10, fulfilling daily targets every day during the period. They produced between them an additional 5.6 million tons of coal above plan during the hundred days. They are now into their second "hundred day emulation". Emulation campaigns are being carried out in the metallurgy, machine-building, textile, light industry and rail transport industries.

Efforts were made in the first half of the year to rectify matters in enterprises and to improve management. More and more enterprises fulfilled state production targets in an all-round way, improving the quality of products and lowering the rate of material consumption.

The petroleum enterprises fulfilled their targets with regard to quantity, variety, quality, consumption of materials and electricity, productivity, costs, profits and the amount of circulating funds tied up. Half of the thermal power plants achieved their lowest figures ever for coal and electricity consumption. Two-thirds of the major industrial products turned out in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai reached or broke previous records.

[Peking NCNA in English at 0716 GMT 6 July reported that output in the first 6 months of 1978 for 16 major chemical products--including chemical fertilizers, pesticides, tires, synthetic rubber, plastics and sulphuric acid--was "in most cases 30 to 50 percent above that of the corresponding period in 1977." The report noted in particular that Szechwan Province had overcome past "serious handicaps" and fulfilled 1 month ahead of schedule plans for 12 major products, including chemical fertilizers, phosphorite, pyrite, sulphuric acid, pesticides, caustic soda and sulphur. China's chemical industry "has not been in such a good position for many years," NCNA said, adding that phosphorite production had increased by 124 percent and pyrite by 139 percent over corresponding periods last year. Another NCNA English report at 0715 GMT 5 July reported that light industry "total output value" for the first 6 months had increased by "more than 20 percent" over the same period last year.]

ANHWEI REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

HK061200Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee held its second plenum from 26 to 30 June. It was attended by 90 committee members and presided over by Wan Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of provincial Revolutionary Committee. Ku Cho-hsin, Chao Shou-i, Wang Kuang-yu, Cheng Kuang-hua, Yang Wei-ping, Ma Chang-yen, Chang Tso-yin, Meng Chia-chin and Kuo Ti-hsiang, leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the plenum. The president of the provincial Higher People's Court, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee who are in Hefei and the principal responsible comrades of Fuyang and Huichou prefectures also took part as observers. Responsible comrades of all departments and offices of the provincial CCP Committee and of all departments of the provincial Revolutionary Committee also attended the plenum as observers. On behalf of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, Ku Cho-hsin, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, reported to the plenum on the work done during the first half of this year. Chang Tso-yin, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, made a report on the plan for the work to be done on key water conservancy projects in the province before 1980, and (Wang Chin-tsao), vice chairman of the provincial science and technology committee, made a report on several points of view in regard to doing a good job of planning for agricultural science and technology in the province.

In his report, Ku Cho-hsin analyzed the basic political and economic situation in the province. "He pointed out: Since 22 June last year, when we conveyed Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's important instruction on solving the leadership problem of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, we have seriously implemented Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's instruction on it being essential to solve the problems and stabilize the situation. We must grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously. We must take exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link and production as the center, and use them to lead all work. We must implement the party's various policies, mobilize all positive factors, unite all forces that can be united and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period."

Ku Cho-hsin said: "Politically, we have primarily grasped the following several tasks since the beginning of this year:

"1. We have given free rein to the masses and vigorously fought the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four.

"2. We have conducted an extensive and penetrating investigation movement. We have basically and clearly investigated the people and events connected with the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei to usurp party and state power.

"3. On the basis of clarifying the class alignment and scoring achievements in investigation, we have gradually readjusted all leadership groups.

"4. We have implemented the policies on cadres and intellectuals.

"5. We have implemented the rural economic policies and the party's policy of 'to each according to his work.'

"6. We have listened to the masses' voices. Comrade Wan Li and other leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees have personally and seriously handled some important cases and attached importance to the people's letters and visits.

"7. We have strengthened work in the old revolutionary areas and shown concern for the people's livelihood and production in the old revolutionary bases.

"8. We have reformed the enrollment system of the universities and seriously insured admittance of students whose performances are excellent.

"9. We have systematically set up trial-points and conducted the 'one criticism and two blows' movement.

"10. We have struck blows at the sabotage activities of a handful of class enemies, uncovered some important cases and consolidated social order."

Ku Cho-hsin then dealt with the economic situation. He noted that the economic situation in the first half of this year was very good. Despite this year's serious drought, Huaipai District, where there was no rain for 100 days, eventually reaped a good harvest. The summer grain yield there is approximately 20 percent more than last year. The rape yield this year is twice what it was last year. Industrially, the province has fulfilled the quotas for its main products very well. By the end of June, the province had fulfilled more than half of the annual quotas for its 37 products, including coal, steel, iron and electricity. The profits derived from industrial production this year are far greater than last year. Commercially, the purchases and sales situation is comparatively good. The province has overfulfilled its quotas for the procurement of wheat and rape. The number of pigs procured this year is more than in previous years. In financial revenue, income from January to May was 44.6 percent higher than in the corresponding period of last year. Expenditures for administration from January to May this year were 8.75 percent less than in the corresponding period of last year. In capital construction, from January to June the province fulfilled 42 percent of its annual investment quota. The province has stepped up construction on the 32,000 square meters of hostels and class-rooms of the 8 key institutions of higher education in order to insure their completion by the end of August. On the whole, an excellent situation of a real leap forward in the provincial economy has emerged.

"Ku Cho-hsin pointed out: The tasks for the second half of this year include continuing to implement the line of the 11th party congress, the spirit of the Fifth NPC and Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's series of instructions, and scoring new achievements on all fronts.

"1. It is necessary to continue to wage the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei. We must not only smash the gang of four's factional networks but also smash Lin Piao's and the gang of four's reactionary ideological system. Doing a good job of 'one criticism and two blows' means criticizing one thing, striking blows at two and rectifying three so that we can criticize them penetratingly and thoroughly, eliminate their remnant poison, emancipate thinking, work boldly and be seriously responsible. We must seriously rectify leadership groups, the system and ideology, and do a good job of regulations and systems."

"2. It is imperative to persistently learn from Taching and Tachai. We must continue to firmly grasp agricultural production in the second half of this year. Even if we should encounter floods and drought, we must strive to reap a bumper harvest or a comparatively good harvest. We must vigorously work on water conservancy projects this winter and next spring and place stress first on Huaipai and then on the final-stage rounding off of the Peishihhang water conservancy project and the (Ssumashan) project." We must attach importance to agricultural science and technology and to scientific farming. We must adhere to the principle of taking grain as the key link insuring all-round development.

"3. It is essential to grasp finance and trade work well and to seriously implement the spirit of the National Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai in finance and trade."

"4. We must promote science and education. We must implement the spirit of the National Science Conference and the National Educational Work Conference. Party committees must grasp education, science and technology. They must do well in leading science and education and in acting as logistics departments.

"5. We must continue to seriously implement the party's various policies, promote implementation of the policies on cadres and intellectuals, get rid of obstacles, implement the rural economic policies and adhere to the system in which cadres take part in labor for 100, 200 and 300 days a year respectively. We must seriously and specifically analyze, seriously look into and properly solve the problems of the rustication of education young people. We must attach importance to the people's letters and visits and show concern for the people's lives. We are not allowed to strike blows at or take revenge on people for their letters and visits. Through implementation of the various policies, we must promote stability and unity, mobilize all positive factors and make still greater contributions to overfulfilling the annual plan for the national economy and to fulfilling the general task for the new period."

Ku Cho-hsin's report was fervently supported by the comrades present at the plenum.

"In accordance with the procedure that was adopted at the second session of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee concerning the appointment of the chief of the provincial people's procuratorate during the period when the provincial people's is not in session, the plenum passed a resolution appointing Comrade (Tu Chou-hsi) as chief of the provincial people's procuratorate. This resolution will be submitted to the next session of the provincial people's congress for ratification. The plenum then discussed the serious materials presented by the investigation groups of the Organization Department of the provincial CCP Committee and the Organization Department of Wuhu Prefectural CCP Committee. These materials revealed that (Ko Pai-fa), secretary of the (Lungchuang) brigade party branch of (Pushan) commune in Fanchang County, encroached upon the citizens' democratic rights, tracked down people's letters and struck blows at and took revenge on them. In accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the plenum passed a resolution disqualifying Comrade (Ko Pai-fa) from acting as a delegate to the Fifth NPC and as a delegate to the fifth provincial people's congress. This resolution will be submitted to the next session of the provincial people's congress for ratification."

In conclusion, Wan Li gave a summation report, pointing out: "This plenum is primarily grasping agriculture. We must persistently take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." "Grasping agriculture well is an important link in fulfilling the general task for the new period." He urged the province to vigorously carry out work on water conservancy projects and scientific farming.

Wan Li said that industrial support for agriculture in the province this year is being grasped comparatively well and industrial production situation is also very good. "He emphatically pointed out: Since the smashing of the gang of four, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has put forward the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, and laid down the line of the 11th party congress. The Fifth NPC has put forward the general task for the new period. The masses have closely followed the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and embarked on the new Long March in high spirits. This is the current main historical trend. We can only march ahead of the historical trend and lead the masses to advance."

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"Why is the situation in Anhwei so good? The main reason is that the province has honestly acted according to Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's instructions. On the other hand, because of the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei, teachers by negative example, the masses have quickly increased their awareness. Therefore, we must not underestimate the gang of four's remnant poison or the masses' awareness. Some people have lingering fears and are affected by remnant poison. We must thoroughly eliminate Lin Biao's and the gang of four's remnant poison and influence. We must cast off our mental burdens as quickly as possible."

"In a word, there are three kinds of attitude toward the fulfillment of the general task for the new period: 1) the active attitude; 2) the inclination of some people to follow others in fulfilling the general task; and 3) the recalcitrant attitude of some people in regard to the fulfilling the general task. The people with the latter attitude are very few in number. It is necessary to have a good work style in fulfilling the general task for the new period. Without a good work style, we cannot complete the general task for the new period."

Wan Li then demanded that the province assiduously study and implement the party's line, principles and policies. He said: "We need a large number of infinitely loyal and good cadres to fulfill the general task for the new period. They include party, government and army cadres as well as experts in finance, economics, trade, culture and education. Those cadres who seriously implement the line of the 11th party congress and are willing to study and carry out research must be recommended for promotion." "To fulfill the general task for the new period in a better way and in resolute response to Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's call, we must work faster, emancipate our thinking, be bolder and more determined and use more methods. We must make necessary contributions in closely following the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua on the new Long March."

ANHWEI INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION REPORTED

OWO61530Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hefei, 6 Jul (HSINHUA)--Industrial production has begun to rise in Anhwei Province in east China, which was an area badly sabotaged by the gang of four. Its total value of industrial output in the first six months of this year showed a 17 percent increase over the same period of last year, an all-time high. Production quotas for the first half of this year for steel, rolled steel, plate glass, troilite, concentrated nitric acid, soda-ash, insecticides, alternating current motors and metal-cutting machines were fulfilled one month ahead of time. The province also met half-year production quotas for pig iron, iron ore, coal, power generation, cement, chemical fertilizer, caustic soda and woven cotton cloth.

The Maanshan Iron and Steel Company, one of China's ten big iron and steel complexes, topped its production quotas for steel, rolled steel, pig iron, coke and iron ore each month. Its blast furnace utilization rate is the second best in China. Two big coal mines in northern and southern Anhwei produced 1,200,000 tons of coal in the first six months of this year.

Anhwei province is a major agricultural region. It has an area of 130,000 square kilometres and a population of 30,000,000. Most of the industry in the province was developed after liberation. There are more than ten kinds of industries including the metallurgical, petroleum, chemical, coal, power, electronics, machinery, textile and light industries. By 1985, the province will be a comprehensive industrial base producing mainly coal, power, iron, steel and chemicals. Transport and postal and telecommunications systems will also have been established.

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FUKIEN HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT HOLDS JUDICIARY WORK MEETING

HK061318Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 6 Jul 78 HK

[Excerpts] The provincial Higher People's Court recently held its 14th provincial conference on people's judiciary work. This is the first important conference on this province's judiciary front following the Great Cultural Revolution and, in particular, since the smashing of the gang of four. Attending and speaking at the conference were Comrade Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Comrade Chin Chao-tien, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Comrade Hu Wei-chih, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee; and Comrade Liu Yung-sheng, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee.

The conference transmitted and conscientiously studied the important instructions of leading comrades of the central authorities, studied the documents of the Eighth National Conference on People's Judiciary Work and discussed Comrade (Fu Che-i's) report made on behalf of the party group of the provincial people's court.

Comrades who attended the conference used a large number of facts to expose and criticize Lin Piao's and the gang of four's serious interference and sabotage of this province's judiciary work. They pointed out: In close connection with actual provincial conditions on the judiciary front, we must further bravely mobilize judicial cadres and judicial policemen, do well in fighting the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, sum up the positive and negative experiences, turn chaos into order, distinguish between right and wrong in line, thoroughly clarify the various confusions created by Lin Piao and the gang of four, and correct all kinds of right and wrong that they turned upside down. All people's courts must actively launch the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai and gradually build people's courts into Taching-type and Tachai-type advanced units.

The conference set the tasks for people's judiciary work in this province for the new period and asked all people's courts to resolutely implement Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's important instructions on publicizing the new constitution.

Judicial cadres and judicial policemen must take the lead in observing the new constitution, resolutely implement the new constitution, conduct affairs in strict accordance with it, and resolutely struggle against various offences against law and criminal activities. We must regard reviving and perfecting the judicial system and procedures as an important part of further strengthening the building of the people's courts and of strengthening socialist rule of law. We must conscientiously do well in grasping this important part. It is imperative to comprehensively revive and to resolutely implement the judicial system and procedures as prescribed by the new constitution and the constituent act of the people's court.

We must select typical cases in regard to disrupting socialist rule of law, jeopardizing the interests of the state and the people and encroaching on the rights of the people. We must reach verdicts upon and handle those typical cases with great publicity so as to hit hard at bad tendencies and to strengthen uprightness.

The conference pointed out: Strengthening judiciary work regarding civil lawsuits, correctly handling conflicts among the people, and protecting socialist ownership by the whole people, socialist collective ownership by the working people and the rights and legal interests of citizens are important tasks of the people's courts. It is imperative to do well in conscientiously grasping these important tasks. We must also grasp guidance and mediation work as important tasks.

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The conference stressed that all courts must attach importance to handling people's letters and visits and to petitions. They must pay special attention to redressing miscarriages of justice caused by the gang of four's interference and sabotage.

KIANGSU LEADERS SPEAK AT REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE PLENUM

OWO51102Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee held the third plenum of the fifth committee from 28 to 30 June. The three items on the agenda were: 1) Hearing the report of the provincial Revolutionary Committee on its work during the first half of this year and its current work plans; 2) hearing reports on the work progress of various departments of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and 3) approving the appointments of the chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate and the chief procurators of various prefectural people's procuratorates; of administrative commissioners and deputy administrative commissioners of various administrative offices; and of people to various posts in the provincial Revolutionary Committee.

A plenary session was held on the morning of 28 June. On behalf of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, Chairman Hsu Chia-tun reported on the work of the provincial revolutionary committee during the first half of this year and on its current work plans. Chairman Hsu Chia-tun cited numerous facts to describe the excellent situation on various fronts of the province, under the guidance of the line of the 11th national party congress and the spirit of the Fifth NPC, and set forth specific tasks and work plans for the present.

During the past 6 months the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee has vigorously publicized the general task and the new constitution while launching mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai, to catch up with Hunan Province and to build Kiangsu into a socialist industrial province. As a result, the masses have fully understood the spirit and essence of the general task and the great significance of carrying it out. They have been encouraged to embark on the new Long March with high revolutionary spirit; integrate their current tasks with the grand goal of realizing the four modernizations and the great cause of building China into a great and powerful socialist country; and combine their personal endeavors with the heroic struggle of the whole party and people.

Publicizing the general task has become a powerful motivating force in deepening the three great revolutionary movements, speeding up the building of Kiangsu into a socialist industrial province and realizing the goal of the four modernizations.

We have further implemented the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well; unfolded the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four; penetratingly criticized the counterrevolutionary political program and counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the gang of four; penetratingly criticized the crimes of gang of four agents in Kiangsu, of the gang's active followers who carried out conspiratorial activities for usurping party and state power and of the backbone elements and bourgeois factional network of the gang of four in Kiangsu.

We have basically completed the investigations throughout the province, have adopted the necessary steps and have made organizational readjustments in a few places and units where problems were quite serious, the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four was not being carried out in a penetrating manner and leaders were trying to cover up and suppress the masses. The situation has now been improved.

The series of important policy decisions made by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have greatly whipped up the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism.

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Guided by the line of the 11th party congress and spurred on by the general task for the new period, party organizations at various levels in the province and the cadres and masses have heightened their fighting spirit and worked hard. Cadres and masses on all fronts have made significant achievements and won great victories.

The cadres and peasants on the agricultural front reaped an all-round bumper harvest of summer-ripening crops. The total output of wheat was 10 percent more than that of 1976 which was also a good year. Total output of rapeseed is expected to be 4.1 percent more than the previous record year of 1972. Another noteworthy fact is that from the Taihu Valley and Lihshiao area to the Hsuhuai Plain, high yields were reaped on large tracts of land throughout the region. Some production teams exceeded the standard set by the national program for agricultural development in one season and the average per-mou yield on some tracts of land exceeded 1,000 catties. For the first time in history, some prefectures registered an average per-mou yield of more than 400 catties and some counties registered an average per-mou yield of more than 600 catties in wheat production.

On the industrial front, the total value of this province's industrial output from January to May was 23 percent more than the same period last year. The output of the principal products generally increased and is continuing to increase every month. Of the 65 kinds of products called for in the state production plan, the cadres and masses overfulfilled the first half year's state production quotas for 34 products 1 month ahead of schedule. Product quality also improved. Coal output was 32.5 percent more than in the same period last year, the total amount of electricity generated during this period was 28 percent more than in the same period last year and steel and pig iron output were 47 percent and 53 percent more than in the same period last year, respectively.

On the finance and trade front, the province's revenue from January to May was 32 percent more than in the same period last year. Urban and rural markets were busy and commodity prices were stable. Encouraged by the national and provincial conferences of the finance and trade front in learning from Taching and Tachai, staff and workers of the finance and trade front have done a good job in their work and improved their service attitude and quality. They have been welcomed and supported by the masses.

The cadres and masses on other fronts--including science, education, culture, public health, news, broadcasting, publication, physical culture and sports, justice and militia work--have all eliminated chaos and restored order in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and have made much progress.

Chairman Hsu Chia-tun pointed out: Although we have made significant progress in our work during the first half of this year, we must not be self-complacent. The realization of the four modernizations and the building of China into a great and powerful socialist country is our great historical mission and an extremely arduous task. We must proceed firmly and embark upon the new Long March. Right now, we are just at the beginning.

Chairman Hsu Chia-tun, after reviewing the work during the first half of this year, set forth the tasks for the current period. He emphatically stressed the following five points:

1. Publicizing the general task.

In his important speech at the All-Army Political Work Conference, Chairman Hua pointed out: We must carry out widespread propaganda and education among the people throughout the country, thus arousing and organizing them to carry out the general task for the new period. This is the main substance of all our party's ideological and political work during the new period. Not long ago we carried out activities to publicize the general task and achieved significant results. The problem is that the development is still not well balanced. On the basis of our past achievements in publicizing and studying, we must carry out activities to publicize the general task in a more extensive, penetrating manner and insure that the guidelines for the general task are known to every family and become deeply embedded in the minds of the people.

2. The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

The exposure and criticism of the gang of four is the key link for all work at present and for some period to come. Viewing the province as a whole, this struggle has been developing in depth, investigations have been carried out successfully, the masses have been fully mobilized and we have achieved great results. However, we should also realize that the movement is not developing in a balanced way and, in some units, leaders are still covering up facts and suppressing the masses, class alignments are not clear, evil practices are prevalent and the movement is being carried out in a lukewarm fashion. What merits special attention is the fact that some cadres have recently begun to relax. This is very harmful and must be corrected.

The exposure and criticism of the gang of four concerns the future of the party and state and is a task of prime importance. We must carry this great political revolution through to the end and must never stop midway, leaving problems for the future.

The party Central Committee recently pointed out that, in exposing and criticizing the gang of four, it is imperative to link this movement with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line. This is a very wise decision. The Lin Piao antiparty clique and the gang of four are badgers from the same hole. They collaborated with each other and worked together to sabotage the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which was initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao.

The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four must therefore be linked with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and accounts must be thoroughly settled with the crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four, their agents and active followers and the small handful of backbone elements from their bourgeois factional network who undermined the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, damaged the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and sabotaged the grasping of revolution and promotion of production.

We should also continue to criticize bourgeois factionalism. Only in this way can we fundamentally distinguish between right and wrong, eliminate chaos and restore order, solve various problems thoroughly, consolidate and develop the victorious achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, totally smash the bourgeois factional network politically, ideologically and organizationally, eradicate the root cause of bourgeois factionalism and further develop an excellent situation of stability and unity. We should pay special attention to grasping typical examples, deepen the criticism and promote the development of the struggle.

At present, the criticism of the reactionary novel "Our Generation" is being openly unfolded in this province. This big poisonous weed frenziedly advocated the counter-revolutionary political program of the gang of four and was a component of the gang's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. The open criticism of this novel is not only a struggle on the literary and art front but a struggle on the ideological and political front. Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels must pay attention to this criticism and organize their forces to plunge themselves into this struggle.

3. Industrial and agricultural production and economic work.

This year is the second year in grasping the key link and running the country well. We must persist in maintaining high speed and make a new start in promoting industrial and agricultural production and the entire national economy in a greater, faster, better and more economic manner. With regard to agriculture, we should correctly handle the successful bumper harvest of summer-ripening crops. While affirming our achievements, we must guard against arrogance and complacency, develop the spirit of continuing the revolution and advance from victory to victory. In industry, we should further launch the mass movement to learn from Tachang, catch up with the (Hanchiao) coal mine and promote the 100-day campaign for all-round success. All departments and trades should set specific targets, in accordance with their specific conditions, and achieve their own goals in unfolding the 100-day campaign.

Summer has come. We must develop the spirit of hard struggle and the revolutionary spirit for continuing the struggle, pay attention to the living conditions of staff and workers, and do a good job in preventing excessive heat and in lowering temperatures. We should strive to surpass the second quarter's rate of industrial development during the third quarter.

The finance and trade front should serve industrial and agricultural production and the people's livelihood, do their best to support rapid development of industrial and agricultural production, and accumulate funds for the state in a greater, faster way. It is necessary to strengthen financial management, improve tax collections and strengthen work for eliminating deficits and increasing profits. It is necessary to insure that financial revenues meet the goal in this year's state plan.

4. Scientific, educational, cultural and public health work.

All localities have seriously acted in the spirit of the provincial science conference since this meeting was concluded. At present, vigorous efforts should be made with regard to ideology, planning, policies, organization and supportive work in keeping with the spirit of this conference. We must step up efforts to complete the appointments of members of leading bodies of science and technology committees in various localities, and consolidate those units at and above the county level, insuring that their top leaders are appointed as soon as possible. We must do our best in carrying out all supportive services in order to promote scientific research in a down-to-earth way.

The convocation of the National Conference on Educational Work was a big event on the educational front because it was held for the purpose of eliminating chaos, restoring order and reforming the front from the bottom up. In order to more successfully implement the guidelines of that conference, all party and revolutionary committees should carry out serious investigations of the educational situation, particularly with regard to the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four, to the leading bodies, and to schools at the college, secondary and elementary levels.

The tasks of foremost importance for first secretaries in promoting educational work is to grasp the key link--the movement to expose and criticize the gang--and grasp the consolidation and building of leading bodies. Of course, other work must be grasped also, but the key link must be grasped well first. It is also necessary for all localities to successfully enroll students in institutions of higher learning and in secondary professional schools.

All party committees and educational departments and all school leaders should pay attention to ideological and political work in schools. They should grasp the ideological struggle with the determination to foster proletarian ideology and liquidate bourgeois ideology. Politics is the soul, the commander. Importance should be given to political work not only by the educational front but also by the industrial, agricultural, finance and trade, judicial and people's militia fronts and by the scientific, cultural, health, sports, journalistic and publication departments. Only when this task is carried out well will it be possible to unite all forces that can be united, mobilize all positive factors, turn negative factors into positive ones to the greatest extent possible, and greatly accelerate the building of a modern, powerful socialist country. It is essential to continue the implementation of party policies on cadres and intellectuals.

We must act in accordance with the spirit of the central authorities' instructions and the provincial party committee's requirements on stepping up the reexamination of verdicts on those cadres who were examined during the Great Cultural Revolution. This must be handled in the spirit of seeking truth from facts so as to completely reverse what was completely wrong, partially reverse what was partially wrong and allow those verdicts which were not wrong to stand. Continuous, serious efforts should be made to redress the frame-ups, unjust and false verdicts.

As for those scientists, technicians and teachers who are not doing work for which they were trained, they should be quickly reassigned to appropriate positions after a general investigation has been conducted and their names have been recorded. Cadres should be educated on the needs of taking the whole situation into consideration, letting general interests prevail, and actively supporting the reassignments of these scientists, technicians and teachers.

As for veteran party members and old model workers, it is necessary to trust them politically, show concern for them in their daily lives and give full play to their role in labor.

5. Carry forward the party's fine tradition and improve its style of leadership.

On 1 July the "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the CCP Central Committee"--delivered in January 1962 by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao--was published. The publication of this brilliant work will have a tremendous impact on the strengthening of four party building, the implementation of democratic centralism, the creation of a lively political situation and the great tasks in building socialism. We must organize the cadres and masses--all leading cadres in particular--so as to seriously study it. In light of the actual conditions of our thinking and work and the actual situation of leaders, we should study this work in order to profoundly understand and earnestly practice the leadership principles and style expounded upon by Chairman Mao in this work. We should also study the important speeches of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng to the All-Army Political Work Conference, and Vice Chairman Li's important speech at the National Conference of Finance and Trade Departments on Learning From Taching and Tachai.

This should enable us to better understand the significance of persevering in the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to strengthen political and ideological work and to master and apply the fundamental Marxist viewpoint and methods of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from the actual situation in everything we do and combining theory with practice.

The third quarter's work load will be quite heavy, and the leadership forces must be concentrated accordingly. The months of July, August and September will be a crucial period for us in our efforts to overfulfill the plan for the entire year, and to strive for a bumper agricultural harvest in particular. In order to further develop the excellent situation, the central authorities have called on the leaders at the provincial, prefectural and county levels to concentrate on rapidly resolving the urgent problems in both revolution and production in a proper manner and by deepening the exposure and criticism of the gang of four.

It is also necessary for the various prefectural, municipal and county party committees to organize a certain number of people to carry out investigations in the countryside. In these investigations, typical examples should be selected of the problems encountered in deepening the exposure and criticism of the gang of four and developing agricultural production at high speed, as well as problems related to the policies for the rural areas and the building of the party.

We must uphold the party's democratic centralism, strengthen the unity of the party and the unity of the masses, further develop socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system, thoroughly repudiate the anarchism and fascist despotism of the gang directed against the masses and eliminate their poisonous influence so as to create "a political situation in which we have both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal peace of mind and vigor."

There should be further efforts made for studying politics, economics, science and knowledge and for fostering the study style so as to turn the whole province into a big school. All leading cadres should set examples in order to make it a common practice for everyone to study.

Concluding his report, Chairman Hsu Chia-tun noted that under the new conditions since the smashing of the gang of four, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has applied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in making the series of important policy decisions so as to grasp the key link and run the country well. The line, principles and policies formulated by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, which uphold Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, are completely correct. We must unswervingly hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, rally closely around Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of daring to think, speak and work, go all out, aim high, surmount all difficulties and win still greater victories.

On the afternoon of 28 June, the plenum broke up into group discussions of Chairman Hsu Chia-tun's report. Everyone voiced their approval of the report. On 29 June, the plenum held its general session, during which reports on the first half year's work were made by the responsible persons of the provincial Agricultural Office, Economic Committee, Planning Committee, Science and Technology Committee, and bureaus of finance, education and public security. All members approved these reports.

A general session was held on the morning of 30 June, during which matters having to do with personnel and appointments and dismissals were discussed and adopted. By unanimous approval, (Wen Yung-i) was appointed chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate and (Chen Li-ping) and (Cheng Shih-wu) were appointed deputy procurators of the provincial People's Procuratorate. The appointments of chief procurators of the prefectural people's procuratorates of Hsuehou, Huaiyin, Yencheng, Nantung, Yangchou, Suchou and Chenchiang prefectures and of the prefectural commissioners and deputy commissioners of these prefectures were also unanimously adopted.

At the conclusion of the plenum, Chairman Hsu Chia-tun said: In keeping with the spirit of the 11th CCP National Congress and of the Fifth NPC, this plenum of the provincial Revolutionary Committee has summed up the work done in the entire province during the first half of this year, studied the work plans for the third quarter and approved the appointments and dismissals of the personnel concerned. We have unanimously expressed our determination to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner; closely follow Chairman Hua's strategic plan; conscientiously implement the guidelines of the series of instructions of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and of the State Council; quickly whip up a new high tide in propagating the general task, in exposing and criticizing the gang of four, and in striving for a bumper autumn harvest, high industrial production and an all-round leap forward of the national economy; and to develop the excellent situation and win still greater victories in our work for the entire year. We are confident that as long as we work diligently, guard against arrogance and impetuosity, rely on the masses and make strenuous efforts, we will surely be able to surmount all difficulties and advance victoriously toward the successful fulfillment of this year's economic plan, accelerate the building of Kiangsu into an industrial province and make greater contributions to the realization of the four modernizations.

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KIANGSU MILITARY DISTRICT POLITICAL WORK MEETING CLOSES

OWO60225Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Kiangsu Provincial Military District held a political work meeting in Nanking from 22 to 29 June to conscientiously convey, study and implement the guidelines of the All-Army Political Work Conference and to effectively strengthen the political work of the PLA and militia units.

Attending the meeting were more than 290 persons, including Standing Committee members of the party committee of the provincial military district; responsible persons of and advisers [ku wen 7357 0795] to the provincial military district; responsible persons of the headquarters offices and political and logistics departments of the provincial military district; political commissars and directors of the political departments of various military subdistricts, the Nanking Garrison District and independent divisions [tu li shih 3747 4539 1597] responsible persons of various county, municipal and prefectural People's Armed Forces departments and of units at and above the regimental level; and political work cadres.

Comrade (Chou Hsueh-tung), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, reported on the All-Army Political Work Conference and its documents. He also spoke about the experience he had gained by attending the All-Army Political Work Conference.

Comrade Chung Kuo-chu, second political commissar of the provincial military district, spoke at both the opening and closing ceremonies of the meeting.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, attended and addressed the meeting.

The comrades at the meeting conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on political work in the army, the important speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng at the All-Army Political Work Conference, the report by Director Wei Kuo-ching of the General Political Department at the same conference and other relevant documents.

After studying the documents of the All-Army Political Work Conference and grasping the guidelines of the conference, they discussed the central subject on their agenda--how to revive and carry forward the army's fine tradition in political work and how to improve the army's combat capabilities under the new historical conditions. While analyzing and studying the new characteristics and questions of the army's political work, they earnestly discussed how to strengthen the political work of the militia units under the new historical conditions, holding that the political institutions of the provincial military district, military subdistricts and garrison districts should concentrate their energies on carrying out political work in the militia units.

How should we strengthen the political work of the militia units under the new historical conditions? Comrades at the meeting came up with some methods, maintaining that it is necessary to grasp the following points:

1. It is necessary to firmly grasp the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link by continuing to penetratingly criticize the gang's crimes in organizing a "second armed force" and disrupting militia building.
2. It is necessary to fully understand the importance of strengthening the political work of the militia units under the new historical conditions. We fought a people's war in the past and will fight a people's war in future. We must, therefore, recognize the strategic role of the militia in light of a people's war to raise our consciousness in strengthening the political work of the militia units.

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3. It is necessary to clearly understand the central content of political work in the militia units. To mobilize and organize the masses to carry out the general task for the new period is the main point of our party's ideological and political work in this period. This is also the main point of political work in the militia units.

4. It is necessary to carry out militia work in accordance with the party's central task and to correctly handle the relationship between going all out to build socialism and making vigorous efforts to carry out militia work. We should make vigorous efforts to carry out militia work while going all out to build socialism, with the former promoting the latter, in order to contribute to achieving the four modernizations.

5. It is necessary to define the functions of the political institutions of the provincial military district, military subdistrict and garrison districts. These institutions should concentrate on carrying out political work well in the militia units.

6. It is necessary to continue implementing the guidelines of the second provincial conference of militia representatives and to carry out extensive activities with a view to building advanced units in putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily. Such activities should be carried out in connection with the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai and to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company in order to improve militia work.

KIANGSU LEADERS WATCH HUNAN SONG-DANCE PERFORMANCE

OW040507Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Bringing with it the Hunan people's profound friendship and affection for the people of Kiangsu, the Hunan Provincial Song and Dance Troupe is now in Kiangsu presenting its musical and dance performances. On the evening of 29 June, it gave a premiere in Nanking to the warm welcome of workers, peasants and soldiers. Attending the performance were responsible comrades of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Hsu Chia-tun, Hu Hung, Wang Min-sheng, Chu Chiang, Chung Kuo-chu, Chou Tse, Ting Ko-tse, Wang Ping-shih, Liu Lin and Chang Chung-liang; responsible comrades of PLA units Nieh Feng-chih, Liao Han-sheng and Tu Ping; responsible comrades of all departments, committees, offices and bureaus under the provincial authorities; responsible comrades of all prefectural and municipal CCP committees presently attending a conference in Nanking; and workers, peasants and soldiers. They totaled over 1,400 people. After its Nanking performance, the Hunan Song and Dance Troupe will proceed to Wuhsi and Suchou for a performance tour.

KIANGSU FIRST SECRETARY ATTENDS FORUM ON KUNCHU OPERA

OW301354Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] In order to implement Chairman Mao's literary and art policy on "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend and weeding through the old to bring forth the new" and promptly revive and develop the art of Kunchu Opera, which was seriously trampled on by the gang of four, the Kiangsu Provincial Kunchu Opera Troupe not long ago invited a number of Kunchu opera workers from Shanghai Municipality, Chekiang Province and Hunan Province to attend a forum on work related to Kunchu Opera in Nanking Municipality. Attending the forum were more than 50 persons including Yu Chen-fei, (Chou Chuan-ying) and (Wang Chuan-sung), noted Kunchu Opera artists and performers; veteran performers of the troupe; and responsible members of cultural departments and Kunchu Opera workers from Shanghai, Chekiang, Hunan and Kiangsu. (Ma Yen-hsiang), advisor of the Literature Research Institute under the Ministry of Culture, made a special trip to Nanking from Peking to attend the forum.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, received the representatives attending the forum and had cordial talks with them. He encouraged them to work hard and make new contributions to the success and development of the art of Kunchu Opera.

SHANTUNG HOLDS PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE

SK051315Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 July 78 SK

[Excerpts] In order to relay and implement the spirit of the National Educational Work Conference, from 15 to 30 June the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees held a provincial educational work conference in Tsinan Municipality. Participating comrades sincerely studied a number of important directives given by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in regard to educational work, the important speech delivered by Vice Chairman Teng at the National Educational Work Conference, and the report made by Education Minister Liu Hsi-yao. Bearing in mind the actual events throughout Shantung Province, they exposed and criticized the gang of four for their crimes in undermining the party's line on education. They further discussed the programs and measures for implementing Chairman Mao's education principles, consolidating and strengthening schools of various types at all levels, quickly raising the quality of education, and developing the educational work in Shantung Province under the new historical conditions.

Attending the conference were the party committee secretaries, the party Standing Committee members and the Revolutionary Committee vice chairmen who are in charge of educational work in the various prefectures, municipalities, counties and the five major enterprises; directors of the culture offices and the education bureaus of the various prefectures, municipalities, and counties; responsible persons of the various higher educational institutions; responsible comrades who are in charge of the educational work in the provincial level departments; [words indistinct]; and representatives from all kinds of schools at all levels, totaling more than 700 persons.

Responsible comrades of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees and the Shantung Provincial Military District including Pai Ju-ping, Li Chen, Wang Chung-ying, Kao Chi-yun, Lin Ping, Yao Shih-chang, (Chao Chung), and Tang Chien-ju attended the conference. The first secretary of the Shantung provincial party committee and chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee Pai Ju-ping, and Standing Committee member of the Shantung provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee Kao Chi-yun delivered speeches at the conference. The director of the Culture and Education Office of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee (Ting Fang-jung) delivered a report. Comrade Pai Ju-ping's speech was listened to by cadres of the provincial-level organs and the various prefectures and municipalities throughout Shantung Province.

The conference held: It is necessary to grasp well the consolidation in all fields and, with practical action, to end turmoil and restore order and to wipe out the pernicious influence spread by Lin Piao and the gang of four. It is imperative to consolidate the teacher contingent, to strengthen school discipline, to reinforce teaching discipline, to improve plants and farms run by schools and the rear service work such as the supply of textbooks and experimental instruments, the building of classrooms and other things. In particular, attention should be paid to the consolidation in leading bodies. Through consolidation, efforts should be made to establish and improve rational rules and regulations and to create better conditions for teaching so as to enable schools of all kinds and at all levels to strikingly raise the quality in their work and to bring up, as soon as possible, a large number of outstanding, capable people with all-round moral, intellectual and physical qualities.

The conference pointed out: At present, it is necessary to continually and firmly grasp the work of implementing the party's policy on intellectuals. In this respect, efforts should be made to combat the ineffective leadership and the situation of sluggish development. It is necessary to change the social status of teachers, as well as their political awareness which is too low. Teachers who have been faithful to the party's educational undertakings and scored achievements in the education revolution should be publicly commended. Emphatic attention should be paid to the development of party membership in the teacher ranks and to the promotion of outstanding teachers to leading teaching posts.

The conference stressed: The key to quickly pushing forward educational work lies in strengthening the leadership of all party committees. In addition to the first secretary of a party committee personally grasping education, there should be one full-time responsible comrade to take charge of the work. Party committees should place educational work on their important agenda, vigorously support the work in strengthening the educational organs and the work of the education departments, and pay particular attention to successful ideological and organizational building in the schools' leading bodies.

BRIEFS

ANHWEI GRAIN, EDIBLE OIL--The Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference on 13 June to arrange the work of procuring summer grain and edible oil and of fighting drought and preventing flood. Yang Wei-ping, Standing Committee provincial party committee member and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Ma Chang-yen, Chang Tso-yin and Kuo Ti-hsiang, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and (Wang Chun), deputy chief of staff of the provincial military district, attended the conference. The conference noted that wheat output exceeded that of 1977. The actual production was higher than estimated. The province set a record in the harvest of rape. By 11 June the amount of stored rapeseeds had increased by twofold as compared with the same period last year and by 14.14 million catties as compared with the corresponding period of the record year of 1975. The conference demanded that those places where the rapeseed output reached or surpassed the 1975 level guarantee that the procurement amount reach and exceed the 1975 level. Grain and edible oil are not permitted to be sold freely at markets anytime. Cadres of prefectural, county and commune leading organs must transfer one-third of the people in combat drought. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 78 HK]

ANHWEI REVENUE--Anhwei has fulfilled 39.49 percent of the annual revenues quota for the first 5 months of this year, an increase of 18.86 percent as compared with the same period last year. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jun 78 HK]

ANHWEI SUMMER GRAIN--Anhwei has overfulfilled this year's quota for purchasing summer grain. The province has reaped a relatively good harvest of summer grain with a 20 percent increase in the total output as compared with last year. By 23 June the province had overfulfilled this year's quota for purchasing summer grain by 4.3 percent. The amount of stored grain increased by 20 percent as compared with the same period last year. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jun 78 HK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

WUHAN IRON-STEEL COMPANY NAMES TACHING-TYPE ENTERPRISES

HKD31353Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The Wuhan Iron and Steel Company held a rally on the morning of 1 July to name the first group of Taching-type enterprises in 1978. Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee and first vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Ku Ta-chun, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Tien Ying, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; (Shih Chih), vice minister of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry; and Liu Hui-mung, second secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, attended the rally. Also present were representatives of the provincial federation of trade unions, the provincial CYL Committee, the Political Department of the provincial Industry and Communications Department, the Wuhan Municipal Industry and Communications Office, and large factories, mines and enterprises.

Comrade Tien Ying, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, read the circular of the provincial party committee and the party group of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry on naming six factories and mines Taching-type enterprises. (Shen Ying-jo), second secretary of the party committee of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, read the circular of the party committee of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company on naming 89 progressive collectives in learning from Taching.

This year, the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company party committee has led the staff and workers to thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four and to learn from Taching. By 23 June, the company had overfulfilled the state's half-year production quotas for nine principal products, including pig iron, steel, steel wire, rolled steel, steel place, coke, refractory materials and iron ore, 8 to 54 days ahead of schedule, setting a record. Product quality has generally improved. The cost of production and consumption of the main raw materials have been remarkably reduced.

Comrade (Li Chen-chang), first secretary of the party committee of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, spoke. He said that the naming of the six units as Taching-type enterprises has greatly encouraged the 100,000 staff, workers and families of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company. He also introduced the experiences of the six factories and mines which have been named Taching-type enterprises in learning from Taching and in catching up with the Anshan Iron and Steel Company.

Comrade (Shih Chih), vice minister of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, also spoke. He warmly congratulated the factories and mines on being named Taching-type enterprises.

Comrade Ku Ta-chun, secretary of the provincial party committee, then said: "Guided by the line of the 11th national party congress and Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, the staff and workers of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company have scored very great achievements in all work during the past year. The gang of four's factional network in the company has been disintegrated. Their remnant poison is being eliminated. Relatively great progress has been made in the 'two-blows' struggle. The staff and workers are vigorous and energetic. They are learning from Taching and catching up with the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. They are conducting activities to increase production and make steel. New production records have been continuously set. All these things indicate that the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company is advancing in great strides.

"Comrade Ku Ta-chun noted: The Wuhan Iron and Steel Company shoulders a heavy but glorious task in the fulfillment of the general task for the new period. It is necessary to closely combine studying and publicizing the general task for the new period with deeply conducting the movement to learn from Taching in industry. It is imperative to use the general task for the new period to unify the thinking and all work."

HSI CHUNG-HSUN DISCUSSES KWANGTUNG'S EDUCATION PROBLEMS

HK061259Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 6 Jul 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Kwangtung provincial education work conference opened in Canton on 24 June. On 4 July, Comrade Hsi Chung-hsun, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered an important speech at the conference.

He pointed out: Due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four, our science, culture and education has been very seriously sabotaged and wrecked. The entire education effort is very far from keeping pace with the development of the national economy. The slow development of agriculture, weakness of basic industries, shortage of fuel and motive power and backward technology seriously hinders high speed development of the national economy in Kwangtung. There are many reasons for this situation, but the dearth of talented people provided by higher education and secondary technical education is closely connected with it. In line with the strategic policy decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, by 1985 we have to build Kwangtung into a province with coordinated development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, with a stable, high-yielding and firm agricultural foundation, and with an initial industrial system with its own characteristics. This will require large numbers of talented technicians and make still higher demands on education. All party committees completely understand this question. They must attach importance to and support education, adopt effective measures to strengthen leadership over education and rapidly change the current backwardness.

Comrade Hsi Chung-hsun said: In common with the whole country, the province has scored very great achievements in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. However, we must realize that problems are piled up on the education front--is a major disaster area. The pernicious influence of the ultraleftist ideological system of Lin Piao and the gang of four is very far from being washed away and must by no means be underestimated. Some cadres and teachers still have lingering fear and they are waiting to see what will happen. Some people take a suspicious attitude towards the reform of the student enrollment system. This shows that the task of washing away the pernicious influence on the education front is very arduous. The cardinal task at present and for some time to come is to further expose and criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

Lin Piao and the gang of four formed a clique and tampered with Chairman Mao's Thought on education. Waving the signboard of "there must be revolution in education," they dished up the "two assessments," Chang Tieh-sheng and his blank answer paper, a primary pupil who opposed the proper dignity of teachers, the "Machenfu Commune Middle School incident," the "Chaoyang Agricultural College experience" and so on, brandishing the big club of "opposing restoration." The very bad effect all this had on Kwangtung was shocking. The lessons are profound. The "Machenfu Commune Middle School incident" dished up by the gang of four seriously harmed the province, with the result that some teachers were attacked and persecuted. This caused extremely great ideological confusion among them. All party committees and the leading comrades of the education departments must, with firm and clearcut stand, mercilessly expose these fake left and real right sinister wares of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

Leading cadres should not claim to have always been correct, regard themselves as wiser than others or claim that, so long as they personally grasp a typical example, everything in the areas or units is all right. Even when things are clearly wrong, they still refuse to give up. This is not just a problem of work style, but a problem of character and party spirit. Sooner or later people like this will fall. All leading cadres must give full attention to this point.

Everyone at this conference has voiced his views on the experiences of Tunchang County in conducting the education revolution, and a serious analysis has been made. How should we regard the experiences of Tunchang County in the education revolution?

Comrade Hsi Chung-hsun noted: The experiences of Tunchang County in the education revolution are not the same as the experiences of Chaoyang Agricultural College, and we cannot simply describe them as a black example. However, the experiences of Tunchang County actually took the "two assessments" as their starting point and did not conform with Chairman Mao's principles on education. Hence, they are erroneous. They consciously or unconsciously promote many sinister wares of the gang of four, are the basis for a number of erroneous slogans, such as "running the schools as progressive units in learning from Tachai in agriculture" and "study in order to take up agriculture," and regard the running of farms as the point of breakthrough in the education revolution.

Practice is the sole yardstick for determining the truth. The results of popularizing Tunchang experiences in the education revolution were also bad. School farms have been run on too large a scale, students do too much labor, they learn very little basic cultural knowledge and the quality of education has seriously declined. Of course, there are many reasons for this, but the popularization of the experiences of Tunchang in the education revolution is connected with it. Those experiences were summed up and popularized by the provincial CCP Committee, which must take the responsibility. The cadres, teachers and students of Tunchang have done a lot of work in conducting the education revolution, and the responsibility is not theirs. We must do well at absorbing this experience and lesson and truly do a good job of the education revolution.

Comrade Hsi Chung-hsun also pointed out: In the future, we must implement the principle of simultaneous exposure and criticism and simultaneous rectification and reform, and gradually rectify education departments and all schools. We must rectify leadership groups, especially the top men. We must give full play to democracy and seriously conduct criticism and self-criticism. During the period when the gang of four were running rampant, some leaders and cadres said and did some wrong things. In the case of the great majority, this was a problem of understanding. Through criticism and self-criticism, these comrades should clearly distinguish between right and wrong, increase their awareness, strengthen unity and concentrate their hatred on the gang of four. At the same time, it is necessary to get a tight grasp of organizational rectification. We must purge from all leadership groups backbone elements of the gang of four's factional network, persons who adhere to the gang of four's ideological system, and persons who adhere to bourgeois factionalism despite repeated education.

It is necessary to grasp the key link in class struggle and bring about great order in education and in the schools. The national Educational Work Conference has revised the work regulations for universities, middle and primary schools which were promulgated by the Ministry of Education before the Great Cultural Revolution. We must actively implement them on a trial basis.

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We must rapidly revive and establish the various effective rules and regulations and establish normal order in teaching.

On the question of implementing the party's policies on cadres and intellectuals, Comrade Hsi Chung-hsun said: It is first necessary to get a good grasp of reexamining cases and clearly investigate all cases which have occurred in our own units since the Great Cultural Revolution. All slanders and smears made by the gang of four must be overturned. All erroneous, fake and trumped up cases must be corrected, the victims must be publicly rehabilitated and matters must be completely cleared up. In 1970, due to the interference of Lin Piao and the gang of four, Kwangtung implemented a policy of "resigning, retiring and settling down in rural production teams" among middle school teachers. This was a serious violation of party policies. All places must properly handle the questions of reinstatement of an back pay for these teachers in accordance with the provincial CCP Committee's 1975 regulation. In the future, we must greatly raise the social and political status of the teachers. In accordance with work requirements, we must allow the teachers time to listen to reports and read documents. We must care for the daily life of the school teachers and staff, and solve their actual difficulties so that they may be free of worries.

Comrade Hsi Chung-hsun stressed in conclusion: All party committees must strengthen leadership over education work. The provincial CCP Committee and all party committees must attach importance to education, grasp it several times a year and help the education departments and the schools solve a number of actual problems, such as that of school premises, on which everyone has expressed very strong views. This is a very complex problem which involves many factors. We should create conditions for gradually and seriously solving it. It is extremely erroneous to believe that "production is a hard task and education is a soft task," or that "education is no concern of mine." These views must be discarded.

Comrade Wang Shou-tao, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, also spoke at the session. Chiao Lin-i, Wang Shou-tao, Wu Nan-sheng, Lo Tien, Kou Ching-yen, Teng I-fan, Wang Ning, Yang Ying-pin, Chen Yueh-ping, Liu Wei-ming, Liang Wei-lin, Li Chia-jen, Yang Kang-hua and (Huang Ching-po), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, and responsible comrades of departments concerned also attended the session.

The provincial education conference is being attended by 400 persons including responsible comrades of the party committees of Canton Municipality, Hainan Administrative Region, and all prefectures, counties and municipalities; directors of science, culture and education offices and education bureaus; and responsible comrades of universities and colleges, prefectural normal schools, key provincial middle and primary schools, and departments concerned. At the opening ceremony, Comrade Li Chia-jen, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, conveyed the recent series of important instructions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping on education work and the spirit of the National Educational Work Conference. Comrade Wu Nan-sheng, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the ceremony. The conference is continuing.

KWANGTUNG HOLDS PEOPLE'S ANTI-AIR DEFENCE CONFERENCE

HK031314Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 30 Jun 78 HK

[Text] The provincial conference on people's anti-air defence was held from 21 to 27 June in Canton. This conference transmitted the spirit of higher-level conference, analyzed this province's people's anti-air defense work in the first half of this year, and studied the tasks and work for the second half of this year.

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Hsi Chung-hsun, Li Chien-chen, Kuo Jung-chang and Wu Nan-sheng, responsible comrades of the Kwangtung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; responsible comrades of the Canton PLA units, the Kwangtung Military District and the Canton municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; responsible comrades of various prefectures and municipalities who attended the enlarged meeting of the provincial CCP Standing Committee; and responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned received all conference delegates and inspected Canton Municipality's people's antiair defense construction project on the afternoon of 25 June.

Comrade Hsi Chung-hsun, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke when he received the delegates. He said: the contention between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, has become increasingly fiercer. They will fight against each other some day. War is inevitable and is coming nearer and nearer. We must remember that the enemies exist. We must dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony. We must do well in building the people's antiair defenses and always do well in being prepared against invasions. Comrade Hsi Chung-hsun emphatically pointed out: This province is the southern gate of the motherland and its strategic position is very important. We should do a still better job of various tasks. He said: In grasping the key link in running the country and in being prepared against war, we must take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, do well in distinguishing between right and wrong in line, ideology and policy, and completely eradicate the gang of four's pernicious influence. We must revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition and styles. We must seek truth from facts and work in a down-to-earth way. We must not cover up our problems. It is true that we lag behind in our current work. However, we will catch up.

All conference delegates unanimously said: We will resolutely respond to Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's call to grasp the key link in running the country and being prepared against war. We will race against time and quickly fulfill the 1978 plan for the people's antiair defense construction project with guaranteed quality. We will make new contributions to quickening the pace of building the people's antiair defenses in this province and make new contributions to realizing the general task for the new period.

BRIEFS

HUPEH SAVINGS DEPOSITS--Hupeh Province fulfilled 89.2 percent of its annual plan for city and township savings deposits on 20 June, thus topping its previous peak. Wuhan Municipality fulfilled 92.7 percent of its annual plan for savings and deposits. Chingchou Prefecture already fulfilled its annual plan for savings deposits. Hanyang, Hsinchou, Chienchiang, Chiangling, Sungtzu, Mienyang, Sui, Hsiangyang, Chichun, Hanchuan, Tangyang, Lotien, Changyang and Wufeng counties all fulfilled their annual plans for savings deposits ahead of schedule. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 78 HK]

HUPEH LEADERS AT TENNIS CEREMONY--The 1978 national tennis contest to select teams for the eighth Asian athletic meet ended in Wuhan on 22 June. The closing ceremony was attended by Chen Pei-hsien, second secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee and first vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; by (Wang Chun), deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; by Chiao Te-hsiu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and director of the Propaganda Department; by Hsu Tao-chi, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; by Sun Yao-hua, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and by Teng Ken, Standing Committee member of the Wuhan municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee. Some 174 players took part in the contest. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jun 78 HK]

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TIBET CADRES DISCUSS EDUCATION GUIDELINES

OW062234Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts]. On 23 June a regional organ called a meeting of cadres at and above the county level to convey the guidelines of the National Education Work Conference. Present were responsible comrades of the regional party committee, including Tien Pao, Pa Sang and Je Ti. Comrade Je Ti spoke at the meeting.

In conveying the guidelines of the National Education Work conference, a responsible comrade of the Regional Education Bureau said: With the kind solicitude of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the participants in the National Education Work Conference conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's concept of education, the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, and Vice Chairman Teng's speech and discussed Minister of Education Liu Hsi-yao's report. They also discussed how to continue to implement Chairman Mao's principles on education in the new historical period.

On behalf of the regional party committee, Comrade Je Ti made an important speech at the meeting. He said: Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee attached great importance to the National Education Work Conference. It was a conference of historic significance for education and a conference to mobilize educators to strive for the carrying out of the general task in the new period. In his important speech at the National Education Work Conference, Vice Chairman Teng, holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, incisively discussed Chairman Mao's concept of education, stressed the important (role) of education work in the new historical period, profoundly summed up both positive and negative experiences in education, and resolved the question of how to further implement Chairman Mao's principles on education in the new period. This speech by Vice Chairman Teng is a sharp weapon to be used by the education front in criticizing Lin Biao and the gang of four and a document guiding us in doing a good job in education.

Comrade Je Ti said: We should further heighten our understanding of and recognize the important role of education work in the new historical period. We should correctly handle the relationship between efforts to greatly heighten the scientific and cultural level of the entire nation and efforts to achieve the four socialist modernizations on the one hand and education work on the other hand.

In conclusion, Je Ti stressed: It is essential to strengthen party leadership over education work. In taking charge of education, party committees should mainly grasp the implementation of the line, principles and policies on education, make plans for institutes of high learning to train specialized personnel and perform related logistics work well. They should reorganize leading bodies on the education front and organize people in various localities to coordinate closely with and give vigorous support in every way to education departments.

YUNNAN LEADERS AT SOIREE TO MARK CCP ANNIVERSARY

HK031411Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 1 July, the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and the party committee of the Kunming PLA Units jointly held a film soiree to mark the 57th anniversary of the founding of the CCP.

The soiree was attended by An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and first commissar of the Kunming PLA units; Wang Pi-cheng, secretary of the provincial Party Committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and commander of the Kunming PLA units; Li Chi-ming, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chang Chih-hsiu, secretary of the provincial party committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and deputy commander of the Kunming PLA units; Liu Chih-chien, commissar of the Kunming PLA units; Chao Tseng-i, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Li Ko-chung, Sun Kan-ching and Shih Ching-pan, responsible persons of the Kunming PLA units; Chang Hai-tang, standing committee member of the provincial party committee, vice chairman of the provincial provincial Revolutionary Committee and commander of the provincial military district; Liang Wen-ying, (Chao Shih-chuan), Li Yuan and (Chang An-chu), standing committee members of the provincial party committee; Tuan Pao-chen, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Wu Tso-min, Liu Pi-yun, Wang Shao-yen, Lung Tse-hui, Chang Tzu-chai, Chang Tien-fang, Chu Chung-hsiang, Li Ho-tsai and Tao Tung-ting, vice chairmen of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; Kuan Tse-hai, alternate member of the party Central Committee who is in Kunming; and Wang Shih-chao, first secretary of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee.

The soiree was also attended by responsible persons of various units of the Kunming PLA units and of various provincial subordinate departments, committees, offices and bureaus, as well as by (Tai Yuan-li), (Chang Kuo-hua), (Chu Lan-sheng), (Li Meng), (Wang Kuei-jen), (Sun Chiang), (Tsui Pien-jen), (Chin Hsiu-ai), (Huang Shu-chen), (Chou Li-ming), (Wu Nai-i), (Jen Shou-cheng), (Wang Hung), (Wang Feng-fa), (Wu Nan-fu), (Chia Tao-ming) and (Wang Ching-jung), labor models of various fronts, progressive workers, fighting heroes, science technology, public health, physical culture, literature and art workers, Red Army veterans and veteran cadres. Some 1,000 people were present.

BRIEFS

KWEICHOW FINANCE-TRADE MEETING--The Kweichow Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference to call on the masses of staff and workers on the province's finance and trade front to implement the spirit of the National Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai in Finance and Trade, and to study Chairman Hua's inscription and other relevant documents. (Yeh Ling-kuang), deputy director of the provincial finance and trade office, presided. Wang Chen-chiang, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the conference. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 78 HK]

SZECHWAN PROMOTES BIRTH CONTROL--Szechwan has scored very great successes in birth control work. Chiangchin, Wenchiang, Puling, Tahsien, Ipin, Yaan, Nanchung, Chungking and 95 counties have fulfilled the state council's population plan contained in the fifth 5-year plan 3 years ahead of schedule. Large numbers of progressive collectives and individuals have emerged. The Provincial CCP Committee has decided to hold in August a provincial congress of progressive units and individuals in birth control work. The Provincial CCP Committee recently held a preparatory meeting for this congress which demanded that party committees at all levels strengthen leadership over birth control work and take effective measures to promote it. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 5 Jul 78 HK]

KUNMING FINANCE-TRADE RESULTS--The Kunming finance and trade system has achieved good results. From January to May this year, the value of total commodity procurement increased by 12.8 percent and the volume of total sales increased by 17.3 percent as compared with the same period last year. Savings in cities and townships increased by 51.2 percent and total financial revenue increased by 112 percent. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 5 Jul 78 HK]

GREATER UNITY AMONG ALL NATIONALITIES IN INNER MONGOLIA URGED

OW030125Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jun 78 OW

[Article by (Chin. Shan): "Strengthen Unity Among the People of all Nationalities and Strive to Fulfill the General Task for the New Period"]

[Excerpts] While solemnly delineating the general task for the new period of our country at the first plenary session of the Fifth NPC, our wise leader Chairman Hua called on the people of all nationalities to unite in struggle to fulfill this task. Not long ago, Chairman Hua wrote an inscription for the cause of unity among the people of all nationalities: "The people of all nationalities should unite as one to strive for building our fatherland into a modern, powerful socialist state."

Earthshaking changes have taken place in Inner Mongolia since the founding of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region some 30 years ago. Following the triumph of the new democratic revolution, the people of all nationalities in our region have also won victories in socialist revolution and construction, especially since the successful conclusion of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the downfall of the gang of four. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought has spread on an unprecedented scale; the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well advanced by Chairman Hua has taken deep root in the hearts of the people with each passing day; the dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated; production in industry, agriculture and animal husbandry has developed by leaps and bounds; cultural, educational and public health projects have been improved, and the material and cultural life of the people of all nationalities has been raised to a higher level. A socialist new Inner Mongolia with the beginning of prosperity now visible exists in the northern border region of the great motherland. All these victories are the triumph of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and also of the unity in struggle of the Mongolian and Han people.

Today, our wise leader Chairman Hua leads the people of all nationalities in our country in the march toward the four modernizations. This is a heroic and historic undertaking for both our country and the world. What should we rely on in carrying out this heroic undertaking? We should mainly rely on the people of all nationalities who are united as one to follow Chairman Hua in starting the new long march and fulfilling the general task for the new period. Right now it is important that Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region resolutely responds to Chairman Hua's great call, conscientiously carries forward Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription for the unity of nationalities, strengthens the unity among all nationalities, does a good job in minority nationality work, implements the party's policy on nationalities and consolidates the unity of our great motherland.

Strengthening the unity among all nationalities is very important to a strong border defense and to combating imperialism and revisionism. Located in the northern border of the motherland, our region is a forward post in the struggle against revisionism. Soviet revisionism has not given up its wild ambition to subjugate China, and is adopting all possible means to divide the people of all nationalities in our country in a vain attempt to overthrow our country's dictatorship of the proletariat and undermine the unity of our great motherland.

Closely following in the gang's footsteps, that trusted follower of their bourgeois factional setup in our region unscrupulously spread a fake left and true right counter-revolutionary revisionist line in an attempt to persecute the cadres and people of all nationalities. This has seriously damaged the relations among all of the people, has undermined unity and has caused tremendous losses to our region's socialist revolution and construction.

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Therefore, we must continue to deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, and in connection with the third campaign, penetratingly expose and vehemently criticize the crimes of the gang of four and that trusted follower in their bourgeois factional setup in our region in sowing disunity among the people of all nationalities. We must also thoroughly wipe out their pernicious influence on the question of nationalities, vigorously propagate the party policy on nationalities, reeducate the cadres and people on the nationality policy, strengthen the great revolutionary unity among all nationalities and strive to achieve still greater victory in socialist revolution and construction.

Whether of Han or minority nationality, cadres must foster the Marxist concept of nationalities, and guard against bourgeois nationalism. It is necessary to resolutely strike at sabotage against the unity of all nationalities by a handful of class enemies, further promote our party's glorious tradition of strengthening unity among the people of all nationalities and consolidate and develop new socialist relations of friendship, cooperation, unity and mutual assistance among the people of all nationalities.

BANK OFFICIALS EXPOSE CRIME OF FORMER TIENSIN LEADER

OW050517Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Last September Comrades (Li Te-shang), (Chen Pao-ming), (Chen Wen-shui) and (Su Yu-ping), fund appropriators of the Tientsin branch of the Chinese People's Construction Bank, wrote a letter to the bank's head office exposing the former principal responsible person of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee for attempting to use large amounts of funds and materials without proper authorization for the construction of a modern office building while the masses were busily engaged in earthquake relief work and rebuilding their homes. Following the exposure of the case by the four comrades, the State Council stopped the illegal construction project.

BRIEFS

TIENSIN PUBLIC HEALTH--To implement Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee's directive to Tientsin, the Tientsin Municipal Public Health Bureau held a rally [no date given] of leading cadres of its subordinate departments to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four on the basis of actual events for their crimes in undermining Tientsin's public health work. At the rally, it was exposed that because Lin Piao and the gang had vigorously disbanded medical and public health organs, academic standards declined, personnel were forced to settle in the countryside, retire or do other work, and Tientsin's work in the fields of urology, pediatrics, tuberculosis prevention and industrial health, which had been in a leading position in our country, fell behind. Participants of the rally were determined to penetratingly criticize Lin Piao and the gang, successfully carry out medical and public health work and make up for the losses caused by the sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 27 Jun 78 SK]

YANG I-CHEN AT HEILUNGKIANG EDUCATION CONFERENCE CLOSING

OWO60320Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilungkiang provincial education conference victoriously concluded on 2 July. Among those present at the closing ceremony were Yang I-chen, first secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Wang I-lun and Li Chien-pai, secretaries of the provincial party committee; Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Chang Hsiu-chih, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee. Comrade Li Chien-pai, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke and made a summation of the conference.

The comrades attending the conference exposed and criticized the fake left but real rightist counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four in light of the actual situation on Heilungkiang's educational front, clarified the right and wrong in line and discussed how to implement the provisional regulations governing university, middle school and primary school education of the province.

The conference maintained that for a long time Lin Piao and the gang of four used that person who pushed the fake left but real rightist counterrevolutionary revisionist line in our province during the early stages of the Cultural Revolution--the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee and the principal responsible person of the previous provincial party committee--to meddle in the affairs on our province's educational front which severely damaged our province's education.

Although our province has achieved tremendous results in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must not be content with initial results. The task of exposure and criticism is far from being fulfilled. A lot of arduous work is still needed. The progress of the movement is unbalanced on the educational front. The masses have not been truly mobilized in some units and schools. Mass criticism has not been thorough. The masses are only lukewarm about the movement. In many schools the lid covering problems concerning line has never been lifted. Bourgeois factionalism still interferes with and obstructs the movement's progress. Some localities have failed to implement the party's policies well. Many important cases are still dragging on and not being thoroughly handled. The principal cause of this is that problems inside the leading group have not been solved. Therefore, to fight the third battle on the educational front well, it is necessary to continuously and thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four's "two assessments" in light of the actual situation and their "eight major spiritual pillars" which stress "giving priority to intellectual development," and clarify what is right and wrong concerning line.

The conference maintained that the most important tasks on the educational front at present are persistently implementing the party's education policy in an all-round way, taking powerful and effective measures to raise the quality of education, effectively strengthening political-ideological work, promoting systematic education on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought among the students, guiding the students to take part in the three great revolutionary practices and carrying out education in revolutionary traditions, thus establishing the communist ideal and fostering the noble communist spirit among the students.

The conference warmly responded to the proposal made by Liaoning Province to Kirin and our province that a mass socialist emulation movement to compete, learn from, help and try to surpass one another be promoted in the three northeastern provinces.

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The conference called on the various prefectures, municipalities and counties as well as the various types of schools to also promote a mass revolutionary emulation movement to see which unit achieves better results in implementing the guidelines of the National Education Conference, in solving problems in light of the actual situation, in doing a good job in education and scientific research and in making greater contributions to the four modernizations by training more talented people. This will greet next year's national education conference with excellent results.

The conference announced the decision of the provincial Revolutionary Committee which approved the conferring of the title "Outstanding Teacher" to (Liu Yu-fang), (Wang Lin-yun) and (Yu Chu-chen); the promotion of (Tu Hsueh-ying) and 23 other comrades to professors; and the promotion of (Wang Chung-pai) and 443 other comrades to assistant professors.

YANG I-CHEN SPEAKS AT HEILUNGKIANG CONFERENCES

'Two Blows' Conference

OW060344Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee recently held a "two blows" work conference. The conference studied and arranged the "two blows" struggle, namely, the struggle to deal blows both to class enemies for their destructive activities and to capitalist forces for their wild attacks. Present at the conference were comrades in charge of the "two blows" work of various prefectures, leagues and municipalities; various provincial departments, offices and commissions; Harbin Railway Bureau, Tsitsihar Railway Bureau, the General Forestry Administration Bureau and the General Administration Bureau of Farms. Comrade Yang I-chen, first secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee, addressed the meeting. Comrade Li Li-an, secretary of the provincial party committee, made a report at the meeting entitled: "Mobilize the Whole Party and Boldly Organize the Masses To Start an Upsurge of the 'Two Blows' Movement."

The comrades present at the meeting seriously studied the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's teachings on suppressing counterrevolutionaries and struggling against the "three evils" and "five evils." They also studied the instructions of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four and unfolding a "two blows" struggle. They learned about the experience of other provinces in the "two blows" struggle, and listened to reports made by Taching oilfield, Tsitsihar Railway Bureau, Chihsi Municipality, Anta County and the (Tangshan) commune of Suiling County on their experience in unfolding the "two blows" struggle. After serious discussions, the participants finalized arrangements for unfolding the "two blows" struggle throughout the province.

The conference held: During the "two blows" struggle, it is necessary to persistently expose problems in both the political and economic fields and thoroughly expose class enemies for their destructive activities and capitalist forces for their wild attacks. The major targets of the struggle are a small number of class enemies engaging in sabotage, the smash-and-grabbers and the embezzlers, thieves and speculators who have committed serious crimes.

The conference held: The "two blows" struggle is an important part of the struggle to settle accounts with the gang of four for their crimes and to eliminate their pernicious influence. It is the continuation and deepening of the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. It is a strategic move to defend the socialist system of public ownership, to accelerate the four modernizations and to accomplish the general task for the new period. We must wage this struggle on a large scale and in a thoroughgoing way.

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The conference pointed out: The "two blows" struggle is serious and important class struggle as well as a socialist education for the people, particularly when the destructive activities carried out by class enemies and the wild attacks made by capitalist forces all have a distinct feature--that is, collusion between urban and rural areas, between inside and outside, between upper and lower levels, and among the same levels. To win complete victory in the "two blows" struggle, we must comprehensively mobilize the masses to wage a large-scale people's war, promptly start an upsurge in the mass movement on exposure and investigation and give the struggle a powerful revolutionary momentum. We must completely expose class enemies who are engaged in destructive activities as well as embezzlers, thieves, speculators and smash-and-grabbers and prevent them from escaping punishment. Therefore, all party committees must make great efforts to fully mobilize the masses. Party committees must fully expose existing problems. After the movement has begun, it is necessary to grasp every opportunity to hold "leniency or strictness" meetings and fully implement the policy of "being lenient with those who frankly confess their mistakes and strict with those who resist."

The conference called on all party committees to seriously implement the guidelines of this conference, mobilize the whole party and the masses, promptly start an upsurge in the "two blows" struggle, carry the great political revolution to expose and criticize the gang of four into a new stage, and win still greater victories under the guidance of the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well made by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

Summer Farming Conference

OW030249Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] On 29 June the Heilungkiang provincial party and revolutionary committees held a telephone conference calling on cadres, commune members and farm workers to vigorously promote "two investigations and three stresses" activities during the current busy summer planting season.

Attending the conference were leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees: responsible persons of the various departments, offices, committees and bureaus as well as major responsible persons of the party committees of the various prefectures, municipalities, counties and banners and of the administration bureaus of the various state farms. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial party Committee. Comrade Yang I-chen, first secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting, calling on the people of the whole province to advance from victory to victory, win the current battle to combat drought and seize a bumper harvest this year.

The conference first analyzed the current excellent situation in the rural areas. It pointed out that both the political and production situation were excellent.

This year's drought is relatively serious. Low temperatures have also caused problems. Many localities have been hit by violent winds and some have suffered from thunderstorms. Thanks to the tremendous efforts made by the vast number of cadres, commune members, staff and workers of the state farms and comrades of various professions and trades over the past several months, the damage from natural disasters have been minimized. Consequently, there is a fine situation in agricultural production, particularly in the following areas:

1. The tasks of exposure, criticism and investigation in the rural areas have been fulfilled well in accordance with the local situation.

Many localities have mobilized the masses to criticize the gang of four by grasping the major problem areas where the gang's pernicious influence is most serious and widespread. This has clarified the question of right and wrong concerning line and policy and has aroused the masses' enthusiasm.

2. The task of implementing the party's various rural policies has been conscientiously fulfilled. The party's policies of "to each according to his work," lightening the burden of the commune members, respecting the production team's right to make its own decisions, establishing the production responsibility system and implementing the fixed quota management system are all welcomed by the basic level cadres and masses.

3. All cadres have greatly improved their work style. Since the provincial party committee has stressed the task of transforming backward production brigades and teams, the various localities have sent revolutionary cadres to backward units to improve their situations. For instance, at the beginning of this year Chaoyuan County had 395 backward production teams, but after some improvement work was done, 274 of them have become advanced units.

The telephone meeting emphatically pointed out that the better the situation, the more attention should be paid to the existing problems. Overall, the current situation in the province is unbalanced. In some localities crop seedlings are not growing as well as those of last year. Even in localities where crop seedlings are thriving, the survival rate is not 100 percent. There are still weak seedlings and seedlings with plant diseases.

Although the drought is becoming less serious in many areas, in others the dry spell is continuing. Some localities have failed to concentrate their manpower on combatting the drought and are slow in [words indistinct] and applying additional fertilizer to crops.

In some localities, the concept of seizing a bumper harvest for the whole year by combatting natural disasters has not been firmly established. This is particularly true with some leading cadres who are content with the achievements already made and have failed to set higher and stricter requirements. They have relaxed their efforts and have failed to concentrate their attention on the problems. All leaders must pay special attention to these problems to solve them.

In order to win this battle, it is necessary to create an upsurge in both the exposure and criticism of the gang of four and in agricultural production. The provincial party committee has already made plans for a provincewide exposure, criticism and investigation movement. The major tasks are deepening the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, integrating the criticism of Lin Biao's line in light of our province's actual situation with the criticism of the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee and integrating the criticism of that person who pushed the fake left but genuine rightist counterrevolutionary revisionist line in our province during the early stage of the Cultural Revolution with the criticism of the principal responsible person of the previous provincial party committee.

We will stress investigating those who try to cover up problems, eliminating pernicious influence and healing "internal wounds" to solve problems in our own area, department and unit, and thus gradually deepen the movement of "one criticism, two blows and three consolidations."

Our province has planted 30 million mou of wheat, 5 million mou of paddy rice and 4 million mou of vegetables. Of only half of this acreage is used to interplant rapeseed crops among the wheat, rice and vegetable seedlings, a big rapeseed harvest can be reaped to solve the shortages of edible and industrial use oil in both the urban and rural areas of our province.

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Therefore, the development of a rapeseed crop is a new way to solve our province's edible oil problem as well as a strategic measure. Comrade Chen Lei gave instructions on how to fulfill the tasks of this telephone conference.

WANG EN-MAO AT KIRIN PUBLIC HEALTH FRONT RALLY

SKO41200Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Representatives on the public health front of Kirin Province and Changchun Municipality recently held a rally to warmly celebrate the inscriptions of wise leader Chairman Hua and esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh given to the National Public Health and Medical Science Conference. Attending the celebration rally were Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and chairman of the Kirin Revolutionary Committee, and other responsible comrades of the provincial and the Changchun municipal party and revolutionary committees including Kao Yang, Sung Chieh-han, Tsung Hsi-yun, Sung Chen-ting, Yang Chan-tao, Chen Chung, Li Cheng-kun and Chai Hsiang-kun, and vice chairmen of the Kirin CPPCC Committee Chang Kai-ching, Cheng Sheng-shan, Tsui Tsai and Hsiao Tan-feng.

Comrade (Kao I-tung), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, read the inscriptions of wise leader Chairman Hua and esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh at the rally. Chairman Hua's inscription was: "Persist in following the road of integrating traditional Chinese and Western medicine; create China's new medicine and pharmacology and improve the health of the people." Vice Chairman Yeh's inscription was to "Strengthen scientific research in traditional Chinese and Western medicine, eradicate disease, improve the physical fitness of the people and strive to build a strong, modern socialist country."

Comrade Sung Chen-ting, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke. He said: The inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh to the conference shine with the brilliance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, embody the ardent concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for the health of 800 million people, are a great encouragement and incentive for medical workers who chart the correct orientation and course for the medical and public health front of our country, and are an extremely great motive force for us to do a good job in medical work and realize modernization in medical science. The brilliant inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh will surely encourage us to raise higher the great banner of Chairman Mao, to comprehensively and accurately implement the line, principle and policy on public health formulated by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, and to unceasingly wrest new victories in accordance with the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao.

Comrade Sung Chen-ting pointed out: Accomplishing the general task for the new period and quickening the pace in creating China's new medicine and pharmacology and in marching toward modernization in medical science are a new and higher demand set forth for public health work. Under the excellent circumstances in which we have achieved initial success in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the country, it is necessary to increase the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, to distinguish the right and wrong in line, to strengthen our study, to enhance unity, to maintain a simple lifestyle, to struggle hard and to bravely advance to scale heights.

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Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, efforts should be made to make new and greater contributions to the modernization of medical science and to the improvement of the people's health.

LI TE-SHENG LEADS MOURNING FOR LIAONING CPPCC OFFICIAL

SK070932Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT o Jul 78 SK

[Excerpts] Comrade Huang Ta, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee, died of incurable illness in Canton on 20 June 1978 after extended medical treatment. The memorial ceremony for Comrade Huang Ta was ceremoniously held in the Chunghua theater in Shenyang on the afternoon of 5 July.

Vice Chairman of the party Central Committee and chairman of the CPPCC National Committee Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice Chairman of the party Central Committee Li Hsien-nien presented wreathes. The CPPCC National Committee presented a wreath. Also presenting wreathes were Hsu Shih-yu, Su Chen-hua, Li Te-sheng, Chen Hsi-lien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Chao Tzu-yang, Wang Chen, Lo Jui-ching, Sung Jen-chiung, Kang Ko-ching, Wang Shou-tao, Chiang Hua, Muang Tso-chien and leading comrades of the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees and the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee. Units presenting wreathes were the Liaoning provincial party committee, the Liaoning provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee, the Shenyang PLA units, the Liaoning Provincial Military District, various provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus, various democratic parties, various people's organizations and various municipalities, prefectures and leagues.

Attending the memorial ceremony were Li Te-sheng, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Tseng Shao-shan, first secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units; Jen Chung-i, second secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee; Huang Ou-tung, third secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and chairman of the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee; and Kan Wei-han, political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units. Also attending the ceremony were leading comrades of the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees and Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee, including Chen Pu-ju, Su Yu, Chang Shu-te, Li Huang, Chang Hsin-chun, Wei Feng-ying, Li Chih-wen, Chien I-kuang, (Liu I-yun), Wang Kuang-chung, (Chu Chuan), Chang Tieh-chin, Hsieh Huang-tien, (Chao Lai-yun), Chang Chih-yuan, Chang Tzu-heng, Wang Kun-cheng, Chen Pei-chen, Wang Chia-shan, Chen En-feng, Chang Yen, Lou Erh-kang, Jen Chih-yuan, Chen Mei-fu, and Niu Ping-pu; and leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units and the Liaoning Provincial Military District, including Hsiao Chuan-fu, Tsou Yen, (Wang Hui-chiu), (Tseng Jen-nai), (Chang Tzu-an), (Wu Pi-chin), (Ho Chin-chu), (Huang Kuo-chung) and (Tang Po-san).

The Canton PLA units sent persons especially to attend this memorial meeting. Also attending this ceremony were responsible comrades of organs of the Shenyang PLA units and the Liaoning Provincial Military District, of various municipalities, prefectures and leagues, of various provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus, responsible persons of various people's organizations and various democratic parties, representatives of the masses and organs at provincial level; and Comrade Huang Ta's friends and relatives, totaling more than 1,200 people.

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The memorial meeting was presided over by Comrade Li Te-sheng. Comrade Huang Ou-tung delivered a eulogy at the ceremony. The eulogy stated: Comrade Huang Ta was a native of Chingchiang County, Kiangsi Province. He joined in the revolution in 1927 and joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1929. After the liberation of the country, in the northeast people's government, he was deputy director of the Trade Department, chief of the Commercial Administrative Bureau, deputy governor of Liaoning Province, Standing Committee member of the Liaoning provincial party committee and alternate secretary of the secretariat of the Liaoning provincial party committee.

Also presenting wreathes were the Canton PLA units, the Kwangtung provincial party and revolutionary committees, the Kwangtung provincial CPPCC Committee, the Canton Municipal party and revolutionary committees, the Canton Municipal CPPCC Committee, the Chingchiang County party and revolutionary committees in Kiangsi Province, the (Changchiashan) commune party and revolutionary committees in Chingchiang County, and Comrade Huang Ta's friends, including (Yang Cheng-wu), (Wu Chiu-chuan), (Yang Te-chih), (Chang Wei-han), (Hsiang Chen-hua), (Kung Chih-chuan), [name indistinct] (Tan Chen), (Wang Chien-an), (Wang Ping), (Chung Han-hua), (Hu Yen-ling), (Kuo Shu-shen), Wang En-mao, Yang I-chen, (Chiang Jui-hsin), (Hsu Chen-hsing), (Yang Shang-kuei), (Fu Te-hsin), (Meng Ping), (Huang Hsiao-chao) (Ho Lien-chih), (Lin Yueh-ping), (Chen Ta-kan), [name indistinct], (Wang Lei), (Chan Tsan-liu), (Kao Hsiao), (Hua Hua-chiang), (Chang Yung-li), (Jen Chuan-hsiang), (Chou Chang-ying), (Yao I-yun), (Lin Hai-yun), (Kao Chiu), (Chia Chi), (Wang Ying-hsiang), (Chang Hua-tung) and (Pai Chen-tsai).

After Comrade Huang Ta passed away, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee Su Yu and responsible persons of departments concerned went to Canton to pay last respects to Comrade Huang Ta's remains and escort his ashes to Shenyang.

BRIEFS

KIRIN COAL PRODUCTION--Having overfulfilled state-assigned raw coal production plans in the past 10 years and achieved a progressive annual production increase of 10 percent in the past few years, the Tunghua Coal Mining Administration in Kirin Province has overfulfilled its monthly production plan every month since 1978. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 SK]

ANSHAN STEEL COMPANY--The Anshan Iron and Steel Company in Liaoning Province, carrying out Chairman Hua's directive that the more excellent the situation becomes, the more necessary it is to guard against self-satisfaction, has quickly brought about an upsurge in studying the method of one-dividing into two, revealing contradictions, finding out where it has lagged behind, working out measures and grasping consolidation, and has made big strides toward the standard taching-type enterprises. From January to May, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company overfulfilled the plan for the output of major products, including steel, steel products and steel reinforcing rod. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 78 SK]

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TA KUNG PAO BLAMES USSR FOR YEMEN TURMOIL

HK301047Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 27 Jun 78 p 2 HK

[Political talk column by Shih Chun-yu: "The USSR Interferes Further in the Arab Peninsula"]

[Excerpts] North Yemeni President Ahmad al-Ghashmi was killed by a bomb on 24 June. The chairman of the South Yemeni Presidential Council, Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, was overthrown in a coup on 26 June.

Unusual incidents occurred in the two Yemens in 2 days. It should be recognized that these incidents have occurred in a special international setting. The incidents are not as simple as they appear. The superpowers are gradually concentrating on the oil-rich producing areas. This is a new situation in international relations.

There were two explanations for the incidents. Most people accused South Yemen of playing all kinds of tricks. However, South Yemen announced that it was not responsible. They knew nothing about it. Even the South Yemeni envoy who delivered the gift was killed by the bomb.

Both Yemens are Arab nations. Therefore North Yemen has demanded that the Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates discuss this matter. They claimed that they have sufficient evidence. Will the problem be truly solved? It is still doubtful.

The coup in South Yemen has been proved to be a dispute between parties and governments--Secretary General Isma'il who controls the South Yemen National Liberation Front brought down President Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali (he was actually chairman of the Presidential Council).

There was a contradiction in the news recently from South Yemen. At one time South Yemen said it was not satisfied with the aggressive activities of the USSR and Cuba in the "Horn of Africa." Therefore, it decided to withdraw its troops from that area. However, some people also said that the South Yemen port of Aden had been handed over to the Russians.

Such contradictions could be due to the different views of the two parties in South Yemen.

Rubayyi' 'Ali visited China on two occasions and met Chairman Mao both times (the last time was in 1974). He has now been overthrown.

South Yemen Foreign Minister Yafa'i visited China last February, and Prime Minister Hasani visited China this April.

Secretary General Isma'il of the National Liberation Front is obviously pro-Russian. There are people who believe the USSR instigated Isma'il to launch this coup.

The changes in the two Yemens will inevitably bring many new problems to the Arab Peninsula. This area warrants further observation.

Saudi Arabia and Iran--the world's largest oil-producing countries--are within the "firing range" of the USSR and their followers. From now on there will be more troubles in the Arab Peninsula.

We predicted long ago that there will be more trouble in the Red Sea and gulf areas. Looking at the area now, such analysis still holds true.

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